"THE FAST WORKER" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"THE FAST WORKER" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 61— BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

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ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 36 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
14th Mar.	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA @	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,223
4th Apl.	DONGOLA @		8,080
10th ,,	RAZMAK‡ ..		10,000
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,997
18th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA.		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second ,,	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
19th March	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer.	—
28th ,,	GAZANA *	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
13th Mar.	LAHORE* ..	5,252	
18th ,,	ALIPORE *† ..	5,273	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA
7th Apr.	JEYPORE * ..	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
12th May	DELTA	8,097	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd June	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceeds to Japan via Singapore.
* x Cargo vessel only, proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
13th March.	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi.
14th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
16th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
18th ,,	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Ka'ohi & P Gulf Ports.
18th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ceylon Maru.	J.Yamada	4905	26th Feb.	15th March
Heijin Maru,	U. Fugaki	4364	4th Mar.	17th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kameyama.	5303	7th ,,	19th ,,
Tottori Maru.	F. Matsukura.	5973	17th ,,	1st April
Akita Maru.	K. Sato.	3817	21st ,,	5th ,,
Nagano Maru.	S. Kuba	3824	29th ,,	12th ,,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Saka Maru	S. Tanaka	5544	22 Feb.	13 Mar.
* Tacoma Maru.	S. Kojima	5850	23 ,,	14 ,,
*Celebes Maru	J. Kurimura	5863	13 Mar.	27 ,,
Honolulu Maru	G. Fujita	5750	28 Mar.	11 April.

* Calling at Hongkong.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	London Agents:	

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
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Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEI MAATSCHAPPY,
Incorporated in Holland
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserved Funds	F42,705,032	£3,558,753

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocia	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India
We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
C. M. SHAH & Co.,
Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency
Kapadia Building,
Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay,
S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents:—For Gujrat, Kathiawar,
Rajpur, Naiwada
No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad,
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar;—
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi Nagpur.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment etc., can also be had,
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS on Commission. Good references and education essential. Any nationality. Good income guaranteed to hard-working and intelligent. No previous experience necessary. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED—A GRADUATE, Strong in English and Science and also a GYMNAST. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials and stating terms to the SECRETARY Edward Smarak Vinaya Mandir Borsad, District Kaira. A 22819

WANTED—ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER for up-country Cotton Mill. Only those with a wide experience of weaving in Indian Mills and a thorough practical knowledge of Sizing should apply. Pay Rs. 500 per mensem with free unfurnished quarters and medical attendance. Apply Box No. 707, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" A 22844

HOUSES : FLATS TO LET

GODOWNS TO BE LET for WORKSHOPS and STORING purposes. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD., Lamington Rd., off Jacob Circle. G 22781

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST or STOLEN—On Monday, 9th March, between 12 noon and 1 p.m. between Stamp Office, Parsi Bazaar Street and Ghoga Street, a cover marked Volkart Bros., containing Rs. 1,629 (comprising a thousand Rupee Note marked No. WJ99137/8). Please communicate with VOLKART BROTHERS, 19, Graham Road, Ballard Estate. PB 22849

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. **PANDIT KRIPARAM** (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THE HEAD OFFICE of this Company is now at
WHEELER'S BUILDING
214, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
(First floor—over Singers). 22824

TO BE LET.

A Spacious GROUND FLOOR for Showroom or Offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALLA & CO., 44, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay. M876

G. I. P. RAILWAY CO.
(Incorporated in England.)

THE COMPANY requires the services of a Bridge Inspector. He must have had experience in the manufacture erection and maintenance of Railway structural steel work. A knowledge of Power Plant and Pneumatic Tools is necessary. His duties will be chiefly confined to the Maintenance (Inspection, cleaning painting and preservation) of the structural steelwork on the Railway within a radius of 7 miles of Bombay. Applications (which should be superscribed "Bridge Inspector") accompanied by copies of certificates should be forwarded before 1-4-1925 to the address of the undersigned from whom further particulars may be ascertained. The starting pay of the post will be Rs. 300 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 to a maximum of Rs. 400.

(Sd.) A. GORDON GRAY,
Ag. Superintending Engineer,
Maintenance of Way,
Victoria Terminus, Bombay.
22851

THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company held this day, a final dividend for the year ended the 31st December, 1924, at the rate of Rs. 7 per share (free of Income Tax) was declared and will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 23rd March, 1925, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1925.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the shareholders at their registered addresses in due course. Shareholders are requested to notify immediately any change of address to the undersigned.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 23rd to March, 11th, 1925 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO. LTD.,
Bombay, 10th March, 1925. 22856

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1344 of 1923.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

ABDULLA AHMED SATAR and another. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale dated 4th August, 1924 and order dated 26th February, 1925, made in the above suit the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction at the respective premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

Lot No. I—On THURSDAY, 9th April, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

Lot No. 2—On THURSDAY, 9th April, 1925 at 4-15 p.m. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Mahim pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house sheds cocoanut and other trees, standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing on an actual measurement recently made an area of 8314-2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 85, 85, 154, 156, and 157, New Nos. 3625, 3627, A/3756, 3770 and 3771 and Old Survey Nos. 1/122, 1/1531 and 121 and New Survey Nos. 2/1531, 1/1531 and A/1530 and bearing Cadestral Survey Nos. 725, 726, and 727 of the Mahim Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Church and partly by the property of Dr. Bhavanishanker Balkrishna, on or towards the South by the property of Yeshwanti, wife of Ranchhoddas Tribhowandas and on or towards the West by a passage and all of which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4777 (2), 4778, 4776, 4777 (1), and 4781 (2) and Street Nos. 106A, 107, 105, 106 and 110A and which premises comprise the properties described in the 1st schedule and first and secondly described in the 3rd Schedule to the Decree in the abovementioned suit, dated 4th day of August, 1924, whereon they are described as admeasuring about 3221 square yards and 3071 square yards and 1992 square yards respectively and which premises are delineated on the map or plan thereof deposited in the office of the Commissioner for taking accounts of the High Court and therein surrounded by a red colour boundary line.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure called the Toreshwar Oart, situate at Mahim, lying and being on the West side of the B. B. & C. I. Railway in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement as ascertained on a recent survey an area of 4523.3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 286, New No. 3878, Old Survey No. 144 and New Survey No. 1/166 and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 780 of the Mahim Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5578 and 5579 and Street No. 55 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Toosi pipe line, on or towards the West by the property of Mahomedally bin Yewnus Miya Coor, on or towards the North by public passage crossing the B. B. & C. I. Railway and on or towards the South by the land, bearing Survey No. 165, belonging to a Church being the property described in the fourth Schedule to the Decree made in the above suit dated the 4th day of August, 1924, wherein the same is described as admeasuring 4494 square yards or thereabouts and which premises are delineated on the map or plan thereof deposited in the office of the Commissioner, for taking accounts of the High Court and therein surrounded by a red coloured boundary line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1925.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR DYNAMO, IRON DOORS SAWS, BOILED OIL, ALDROPS, PLANKS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (B. T.) at E Ward Office Sankli Street, Byculla Municipal godown, the following:—

On account and risk of Abdula Jusab Kassam.

About 574 pieces wooden planks.
One motor dynamo.
Three old iron doors (broken).
On account and risk of Gullam Husein Mulla Dossaji.
12 bundles Saw, 12 casks oil, 3 casks boiled oil, 16 screw augers, 16 aldrops.
2 casks oil.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON SAFES AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from Messrs S. B. Billimoria and Seth Shantidas Astikaran Liquidators George Gahagan & Co. Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) Messrs BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 14th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street the following:—

One large and one small Iron Safes on stand, writing tables, chairs, dining table, cupboards etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned.
7 cases about 5,600 pieces glass flower vases.
By order of the Office concerned:—
82 cases each 4 doz. tins of Alpine Milk.
At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Wider Lorse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-DAY 4, 6, 8 & 10

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT AT 10 P.M.

IN THE DISTINGUISHED PRESENCE OF H. E. THE RT. HON. SIR LESLIE WILSON P. C., G. C. I. E., C. M. G., D. S. O. GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, and LADY WILSON.

"SAFETY LAST" has proved such a tremendous success that the management have decided to continue it for another week. This will enable those people who have missed it an opportunity to see this great laughter event—and there are many who want to see it again.

HAROLD LLOYD IN SAFETY LAST

The World's greatest comedian in the fu n picture ever filmed.

HAROLD LLOYD

Pathe Gazette. Felix in Bone Age.
Prices: Rs. 3-6, Rs. 3, Rs. 2-4; Re. 1-8 As. 12, and As. 6 (Including Tax).
Booking Office is open at the Theatre between 9-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 11 p.m.

CINE MADELEINE
GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS
Presents THIS WEEK
A DOUBLE PROGRAMME
HINDUSTHAN FILMS' CHOICEST FILMS
LANKAD AHAN
AND
PRADUMNA
OR
KRISHNA KUMAR
Saturday, Sunday, Holidays Extra Show at 3 p.m
Daily Four Shows at 5-7-9-11- p. m.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
Saturday, 14th March 1925 at (8-30 p. m.)
NAND-KUMAR.
Sunday, 15th March 1925. at (3 p. m.) Noon
SAUBHADRA.
Manager.

CINEMA Majestic
GIRGAUM.
Presents This Week !
SARASWATI'S SOCIAL FILM
APPROVED BY ALL.
SOCIAL PIRATES
OR
MUMBAI! MOHINI
TIME—Sat. Sun. Holiday Begins at 3 p.m.
Week-Days Begins at 5 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Members of the Subodha Sangeetha Sabha
WILL ENACT
VASANTHIKA
(IN TAMIL)
Written by A. KRISHNASAWMIAH, Esq.,
On Sunday, 15th March, 1925, at 6 p. m. (S. T.)
a t Damodhar Thakersey Hall, Parel,
BOMBAY.
Tickets.—Rs. 2-4, 1-2, As. 9, (*including Tax*).

FROM SUNRISE TO SUNSET

You know those days when everything goes wrong—you are irritable, depressed and hardly anything seems worth while. That is the result of a sluggish liver, which, if not speedily corrected, may result in permanent debility and anaemia. Banish that wretched run-down feeling by taking "KUTNOW'S" Powder; it is not only a liver tonic but instantly relieves all forms of Gout, Rheumatism and Lumbago and, by cooling your blood disperses that feeling of depression.

You need "KUTNOW'S" Powder to keep you fit—it is not a purgative but a fine tonic for the liver and kidneys making you fit and keeping you well.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

THE EMPIRE'S PREMIER HEALTH SALINE.

From all stores and bazaars

Sole agents for
Bombay Presidency.

FRAMJEE & SONS,
14/16, Green Street,
FORT..... BOMBAY.

Can your child play like this?

YES, if you feed it a porridge of QUAKER OATS regularly. Doctors throughout the world recommend it for growing children. It's a wonderful muscle-builder. One pound of QUAKER OATS builds as much muscle as three pounds of meat. And how children love its taste! So smooth and delicious. Digests easily and creates no uncomfortable body heat.

Quaker Oats

No human hands have touched Quaker Oats

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PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Theo. H. Price writes as follows in "Commerce and Finance" (Feb. 4):—

The decline which followed the publication of the January 16 ginning report was fully recovered last week, and the market is again hovering around the levels which prevailed before the Census figures disturbed its equilibrium.

As prices reflect the opinions of buyers and sellers it is evident from the narrow range to which cotton has been confined of late that sentiment is fairly evenly divided.

Foremost in the week's developments was the fresh advance in the grain markets to new high levels. It undoubtedly contributed much of the stimulus which enabled the cotton market to recover its poise, for there are many who insist that next season's cotton acreage will be drastically reduced and large areas in the South, and especially in Texas, will be planted to wheat and other grains in order to provide the foodstuffs necessary for the farm animals, as well as to take advantage of the high prices obtainable for cereals.

It is quite probable that some cotton acreage will be turned over to wheat and corn, but such movements seldom come up to the expectations of those who enthuse over their possibilities, and it remains to be seen in now far the Southern farmer will change his life-time habits over night.

Meantime exports of cotton continue at a high rate, having reached a total of 5,324,000 bales for the first six months of the season. Shipments to Great Britain are nearly 500,000 bales ahead of last season.

The spot markets are firm despite the large stocks held at the ports, which are 50 per cent. larger than a year ago. The better grades are harder to buy and reports from Dallas state that the basis there has advanced to the highest of the season. Buyers for foreign account are, however, reported to be less eager to follow advances and in view of the large exports it is reasonable to suppose that foreign spinners now have fairly satisfactory stocks of the raw material on hand.

There are those who regard the high grain prices as having bearish as well as bullish possibilities in their effect upon cotton, for they point out that food is more important than raiment and that as Europe must have wheat the increased cost of that commodity decreases her ability to buy cotton.

The situation in the dry goods market, both here and abroad, meanwhile shows but little change and the demand for goods is sporadic. A dispatch from Manchester states that large stocks of yarns have accumulated in spinners' hands there, and the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners has circularized its members, urging a reduction in working hours in the mills spinning American cotton. But many here doubt that the situation is as serious as the dispatches say and our market has not been much affected.

According to the Census Bureau the number of spindles operated by cotton mills on this side of the water is about 1,400,000 less than the number in operation a year ago, and there appears to be no immediate prospect of any substantial improvement in the textile business here. Everyone is satisfied that there is enough cotton to meet requirements for the rest of the season.

Meantime it is to be noted that despite the widespread expectation of business expansion that has been in evidence since the first week in November the cotton market has been able to do but little more than hold its own. If in the near future that expectation is upset the sentiment now so evenly balanced is likely to veer in the direction of lower prices. Until something of the kind happens or new crop prospects become more definite an uninteresting market is to be expected.

PRICE OF TEA.

DECLINE OWING TO GLUT IN MARKET.

LONDON, March 10.

According to the "Westminster Gazette" the retail price of tea will decrease two pence per pound next week. Thereafter there will be a decline owing to the glut in the market and lack of buying.

Gow, Wilson and Stanton's Annual Tea Review concludes by stating that the disappointing quality of the later 1924 teas compared with those of 1923 must be viewed with some concern. It is imperative that every effort must be made to improve the quality of 1925 crop, both in the style of leaf and the character of liquor even at some loss of output. Given the desired improvement in manufacture there is no reason why 1925 should not be as prosperous as 1924.—Reuter.

THE GOKAK MILLS.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Gokak Mills was held on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. E. J. Bunbury presiding

The directors' report for the year ended December 31, 1924, showed a profit of Rs. 5,76,862-4-2 to which was added the sum of Rs. 75,935-1-7 brought forward from last year's account. After deducting from it a sum of Rs. 1,17,141, the amount of dividend paid for the half year, there remained a balance of Rs. 5,35,656-5-9 for disposal. The directors recommended a final dividend of Rs. 7 per share free of income tax, making 10 per cent. for the year absorbing Rs. 2,73,329, and a sum of Rs. 1,35,000 for depreciation, provident fund account and bonus to staff, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,27,327-5-9 to be carried forward.

The directors considered this satisfactory especially in view of the difficulties experienced during the early part of the year due to a shortage of water supply regarding which the agents had been in correspondence with Government.

The report was adopted, the dividend declared, the retiring Director, Mr. M. Fox, re-elected and Auditors appointed for the ensuing year.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

London, Mar. 10.

Rentes 3 per cent. 47 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady. China sold—India bought
Interest day to day loans 3 1/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th instant.

London, Mar. 10.

Tele. Transfers quiet 1/6
Bar Gold quiet £4.6.9
Bar Silver Spot steady 32 1/16

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Mar. 10.

Stockholm	17.69
Christiania	31.24
Amsterdam	11.94
Switzerland	24.78

London, Mar. 10.

Exchange on London in Paris 9,300
Exchange on London in Germany 20,025,000
Exchange on London in Italy 11,665

New York, Mar. 10.

Demand Bills 4.7.675

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 10.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 7/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4
5 per cent. Rentes 18 1/4

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Mar. 10.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £89 3/4 +.1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £91 1/4 unchanged
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101 1/8 —.3/8
Conversion Loan £77 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 57 1/8 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 48 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 68 unchanged
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 57 3/4 unchanged.

SHARES.

London, Mar. 10.

Hongkong Bank £138
Chartered Bank £21 3/8
National Bank 47 1/4
P. & O. Bank £11 1/2
Eastern Bank £6 1/2

METALS.

London, Mar. 10.

English best Selected Copper £67
Standard Copper G. M. B. £63 5/8
Copper Braziers £83
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelter £30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/4

London, Mar. 10.

Tin Block £243 1/2

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 10.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Mar/Apl. sellers 70
Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. Mar/Apl. sellers 70/9
Tone:—Quiet—Easier after firmer.
Australian Mar/Apl. sellers 69
Choice White Karachi Feb/Mar. buyers 65/9
Soft Red Karachi Feb/Mar. value 65.
Tone:—Quiet easier after firmer.
Club No. 2 Calcutta A/M. nominal 66

RUBBER.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Apl/May sellers 17 1/2
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crept, Spot 19 1/2
Tone:—Firmer on American orders.

BARLEY.

London, Mar. 10.

Karachi Barley nominal not quoted.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/6

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 10.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 500 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot:—Universal standard 14.17 fair demand.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 36.65d.
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	25.62
May	25.94
July	26.18

New York Noon Call

March	25.57
May	25.87
July	26.12

New Orleans 10 a.m.

March	25.99
May	26.25

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 10.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

March	14.01	—.05
April	14.01	—.03
May	14.08	—.02
July	14.11	—.01
October	13.77	unchanged

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES

Liverpool, Mar. 11.

Mar.	14.03+.05
Apl.	13.96—.01
May	14.10+.05
July	14.13+.05
Oct.	13.81+.03

EGYPTIANS.

Mar.	35.45+.45
May	33.75+.45
July	31.75+.45
Nov.	25.05+.05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 10.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool		
March	13.98	—.08
April	13.97	—.07
May	14.05	—.05
June	14.04	—.04
July	14.08	—.04
August	13.97	—.02
September	13.87	—.01
October	13.78	+.01
November	13.69	+.02
December	13.67	+.02
January	13.62	+.02
February	13.57	+.02
March	13.53	+.02

Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 10.

Scinde Good	11.30
Scinde Fully Good	11.70
Scinde Fine	12.10
Bengal Good	11.40
Bengal Fully Good	11.80
Bengal Fine	12.20
Oomra Good	11.95
Oomra Fully Good	12.35
Oomra Fine	12.75
Broach Good	12.15
Broach Fully Good	12.55
Broach Fine	12.95

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Mar. 10.

March	35.00	—.25
April	34.05	—.25
May	33.30	—.25
June	32.20	—.25
July	31.30	—.25
August	30.65	—.25
September	29.25	—.25
October	27.85	—.25
November	25.00	—.35
December	24.45	—.35
January	24.00	—.35

Tone:—Manchester market.—Irregular cotton sales.
Tone of Yarns:—Steady moderate request

EGYPTIANS

Liverpool, Mar. 10.

May	33.50 —.05
July	31.50 —.05
November	25.25 —.10
London 9th Belgium	94.85
Athens	312.50

Cuban Sugar March sellers 15 1/8

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 10.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 39,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 6,000
Day's Export to Continent 24,000
Futures at New York:—

March	25.71	unchanged
May	25.99	+.06
July	26.25	+.10
October	25.59	+.10

Spot Cotton at New York 26.05 unchanged
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 25.90 unchanged.
Futures at New Orleans:—

May	26.34	+.10
July	26.32	+.14

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 21 15/16
Demand Bills 47,675
Silver:—Foreign mined 68 1/8

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Mar. 10.

Futures at New York.—

Mar	25.71	unchanged.
May	25.99	+.06
July	26.25	+.10
October	25.59	+.10

Liverpool, Mar. 10.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool.		
March	13.98	—.08
May	14.05	—.05
July	14.08	—.04
October	13.78	+.01

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 10.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Apl/May sellers £24 1/8 buyers £24.
Tone:—Demand quiet
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Mar/Apl. sellers 48/9
May/Aug done and buyers 48 7/8

London, Mar. 10.

Linseed La Plata Argentine 22 1/4 Mar/Apl. buyers very little trading.
Cottonseed Bombay M/A. sellers easier £10 1/8
Castorseed Bombay M/A. sellers £23 7/8
Ferozepore Rapeseed Real Bold quoted float £20 3/8
Toria Rapeseed M/A. buyers £20 3/4

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 10.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jun/July sellers 17/9
Jul/Sept. sellers 17/3
Oct/Dec. sellers 17/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Jul/Sept. sellers 17/5 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jul/Sept. sellers 17/6 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. state as follows in their report dated New York, February 5:—

Although there has been but slight change in the situation during the past few days, the bullish factors which we outlined in our last appear to have received more general recognition, with the result that the market has registered an appreciable advance. The upward trend of prices reflects principally the persistent demand throughout the South for the rapidly diminishing supply of desirable cotton and also the continuance of the heavy export movement. Exports to date exceed those for the corresponding period of last season by more than 1,500,000 bales and are already within 300,000 of the total for 1923-24. Additional bullish incentives have been furnished by the more encouraging reports received from the dry goods markets, particularly with reference to the demand for print cloths by the continued drouth in the South-west and by the improved tone of advices received from Lancashire.

Of considerable interest was the statement issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture with reference to the outlook for cotton production next season. The report states that, with indications pointing to the probability of a continued satisfactory demand for cotton, stocks at the end of the year will not be large and that, assuming a continuance of favourable business conditions during the season 1925-26, the world would appear to be in a position to absorb, at sustained prices, a crop of twelve to thirteen million bales. It is pointed out that there is a distinct possibility of a decrease in the yield per acre of the next crop as compared with the present season, but in thits case higher prices are likely to be obtained.

We give below the yield per acre during the past five seasons:—

Season.	Yield per Acre (Pounds).
1920-21	178
1921-22	124
1922-23	141
1923-24	131
1924-25 (estimated)	160
Average	147

Last year the average, according to the revised estimate of the U. S. Crop Reporting Board was 40,115,000. There is no reason at present to anticipate that next season's yield per acre, will exceed the average for the past five years and if we assume that the same acreage will be picked this year as last, a crop of 12,300,000 bales would be indicated. Will the acreage be unchanged and will the average yield per acre of the past five years apply to the next crop?

With prospects of a continued improvement in domestic consumption and of only a seasonal falling off in export demand, there would seem to be nothing ahead, as far as this crop is concerned, to bring about any material decline and although technical readjustments are certain to occur from time to time, we feel that conditions continue to warrant higher prices.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK BEFORE MILL INDUSTRY.

SIR V. SASSOON ON BURDEN OF EXCISE DUTY.

The Ordinary General meeting of the shareholders of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., was held on Tuesday afternoon, Sir Victor Sassoon, Chairman of the Company, presiding.

The directors' report for 1924 showed a net loss of Rs. 9,42,971-0-6. In view of this loss the Agents had waived their minimum remuneration of Rs. 1,20,000.

In moving the adoption of the report Sir Victor Sassoon assured the shareholders that the management of the mills was being worked to-day on even more economic lines than was the case before the war when the mills were a proprietory concern. Referring to the amount of Rs. 7,81,000 paid in Excise, Sir Victor spoke as follows:

In this connection it is hardly necessary for me to emphasize before this meeting the feelings of disappointment coupled with amazement that were experienced by the whole of the textile industry of Bombay including shareholders, directors staff, and workpeople at the entire omission in Sir Basil Blackett's Budget speech of any reference to that most important and vital question—the remission of the Excise Duty. I am afraid that this omission cannot be considered as anything but intentional, and I am driven to the conclusion that however much the Government of India may proffer lip-service to the principle of the iniquity of an excise duty on a manufacturing industry, they are equally prepared as far as the Mill Industry of Bombay is concerned to postpone any practical redress to the Greek Kalends; though in the event of the Industry coming to an untimely end through unfair competition I feel sure that we can count on an impassioned funeral oration from the Finance and Commerce Members, full of the most admirable platitudes.

As it is Sir Basil Blackett finds himself in a difficulty. He says he cannot find a tax to substitute for the Excise duty which would not put money into the pockets of the Millowners. You see, gentlemen, that if he increased the Super tax for instance, there would be a number of poor shareholders who would not be liable to pay Super tax and Sir Basil cannot apparently bear the thought that the Government of Bengal, for instance, should owe its Budget surplus to contributions from the surplus income of the wealthy of the land, rather than as at present to what is in effect a Capital Levy which is like a Vampire sucking the life blood of the Mills of Bombay. And we are told that should by any chance the Excise Duty be abolished, there must be an equivalent reduction of the Import duty of 11 per cent. though I fail to see how the substitution of an additional super tax on the rich man in place of the Excise Duty would hurt the poor consumer in any way. I would ask you gentlemen to contrast this angle of vision with the following quotation from an American business paper dated January 7th of this year:—"In a statement prepared for publication in a New Bedford Paper, Morgan Butler, President of the National Cotton Manufacturers Association, attributed the depression in the textile industry in 1924 to the imports of foreign goods. He said the Tariff law of 1922 had proved inadequate to protect the industry." And yet the average duty on textiles entering the United States is 35 per cent. I notice in the same paper a report that the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association has formerly notified the delegates of the labour unions that a 10 per cent. reduction has been decided upon to go into effect on January 12th.

SHORT-TIME.

And yet gentlemen, when the Millowners Committee in the face of a notification from one Mill Agent giving notice of stoppage of his mill, and another Mill Agent announcing a cut in wages; when your Committee I say stated that unless some relief is afforded to the Industry, there would be a probably necessity of calling a meeting of members to consider the advisability of working short time or reducing wages, there is an outcry that the Millowners are using threats. Labour must realise that they can only continue to work shorter hours and receive higher wages than their competitors if they can turn out goods in those shortened hours of at least equal quantity and quality and at no higher cost per unit. An improvement in the standard of living can only be effected by an increase of efficiency unless this country is prepared to accept a high protective tariff. The last mail from China to our office included some very interesting information on the textile industry there. They are to-day working either on a single shift of 13½ hours or two 12-hour-shifts a day with a day off every fortnight, and the pay is lower than the pre-war pay in Bombay. At the present time China is satisfying its own requirements which consists of sharing with Japan a market which used to be ours. But the industry is expanding and we are likely in the by no means distant future to feel the effects of Chinese as well as Japanese competition and in fact it has already begun in the market of the near East.

THE FUTURE.

Our future looks anything but bright. In spite of a very large cotton crop in America the cotton market is not only advancing instead of receding, but at the same time the price of our Indian cotton stands at a higher parity as compared with American cotton than it has done for years at this season. Not only is there no inclination on consuming districts to pay us higher prices commensurate with cotton costs but even at present rates the offtake is not sufficient to absorb the stocks at the Mills.

Quite a number of questions were put and answered before the report was adopted. The retiring directors, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. S. R. Bomanji were re-elected.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, March 11.

The depression passing eastwards across Northern India has intensified and is now entering Orissa. It is causing rough and squally weather in the North of the Bay and has given widespread rain in Bengal and Chota Nagpur with local falls in Assam and Behar.

Chief amounts are:—Bogra and Narayanganj one and a half inches; Khulna, Jessore, and Satkhira one; Burdwan and Berhampore two; Mymensingh three; Gaya and Naya Dumka one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension into Orissa and in Assam and a few falls in South Madras.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, March 10

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.855 inches.

Temperature of Air	77.3	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.1	"
Dew Point	69.3	"
Relative humidity of Air	77%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.1	"
Minimum do. do.	70.3	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW, NW.	ESE, WNW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	119	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft.	Mar.	h. m.	ft
W.	11	12 1	27 6	11	5 52	16 2
		..	..		17 46	16 4
Th.	12	0 21	28 7	12	6 21	16 7
		12 37	27 9		18 19	17 0
Fri.	13	0 50	28 7	13	6 51	16 4
		13 14	27 9		18 54	17 2
Sat.	14	3 4	28 1	14	9 3	17 1
		15 39	26 1		21 11	16 2
Sun	15	1 55	27 7	15	8 0	16 4
		14 38	27 2		20 14	19
M.	16	2 35	29 9	16	8 44	16
		15 31	26 7		21 9	20
Tu.	17	3 23	26 1	17	9 42	17
		16 29	26 1		22 35	21

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Mar. 12 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h.50m. Sunset 6h.48m.
Mar. 13 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h.49m. Sunset 6h.48m.
Mar. 14 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h.49m. Sunset 6h.49m.
Mar. 15 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 48m. Sunset 6h.49m.
Mar. 16 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h.47m. Sunset 6h.49m.
Mar. 17 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h.46m. Sunset 6h.44m.
Mar. 18 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h.45m. Sunset 6h.49m.
Mar 19 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h.44m. Sunset 6h.50m.
Mar. 20 ,Fri.) Sunrise 6h.43m. Sunset 6h.50m.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

STATEMENT OF PRESENT SITUATION & PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY, March 11.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents of the Hydro-Electric Companies of Bombay are issuing to shareholders and the public a full statement about the existing facts and future prospects of the hydro-electric concerns, in order that the public may understand the full value of their investments and of the undertakings as on the latter will depend the efficiency of industries and transport of Bombay and its vicinity. Figures contained in the statements have been checked and audited as far as it is possible to audit them by the Company's auditors who have certified to their correctness.

Though each of the four Companies is a separate financial entity nevertheless, they are inter-locked by joint contracts for supply of power to the transport agencies by mutual agreement for free passage over one another's amenities, and by interests of plant to supplement one another's temporary deficiencies. Rates have been fixed and period of contracts with mills, tramways, railways have been made from ten to fifteen years. The market for the power which is supplied by the Companies is, therefore, secure for all times.

The summary of the financial position and expected profits of the four companies taken as a whole shows in round figures their estimated block value of seventeen crores, financed by six crores of ordinary and two crores of preference shares, six and a half crores of debentures, a crore of unsecured loan, thirty lakhs of accumulated depreciation fund and a crore and a half of money yet to be found to complete the Tata Power Company. This block value is expected to bring an annual revenue of two crores and thirty lakhs leaving one crore and seventy lakhs profit after operations and depreciation expenses and fifty-nine lakhs dividend for ordinary shares free of income tax. The sum of one and a half crores which is required to complete the Tata Power schemes is offered in first instance to shareholders of these hydro-electric concerns. The Engineering aspects are that there are six artificial lakes capable of impounding forty thousand million cubic feet of water and the dams of which contain fifty-four million cubic feet of masonry. The Tata Power dam alone will contain twenty-one million cubic feet of masonry against the Assuan Dam with less then nineteen million cubic feet.

Not only are there big engineering features, and large public financial interests and contribution to industry and transport of Bombay, but there is also a unique security to the investor, once the whole train of companies is started with initial financial strength. Hydros need no working capital, as their operation expenses are about an eighth of their revenues and their depreciation funds in the neighbourhood of thirty lakhs annually steadily accumulate to work off debts and strengthen finance. In the case of Tata Power the dividends earned after 1929 are expected to be so large that substantial fractions of the profits should be carried to a reserve fund to build up a Company financially impregnable. Markets and rates are provided for by long contracts and no dependence on raw materials carried from long distances and affected by outside demands as in the case of cotton and coal for Cotton Mills need confound calculations of costs.

Two hydro-electric companies are already working, a third is in the position to start work, and fourth awaits a crore or a crore and a half to start with established markets and with increasing financial strength on a career of indubitable service and profit.

The Agents now invite the public to provide the finance required for the completion of Tata Power on which depends the security and continuity of supply for other three companies. This amount they claim to ask for purely on terms of merits of undertakings and not on terms of needs of Tata Power.—A. P.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, March 12, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

768-23—Soonderdas and Co. Bai Tara and anr. Pralhad Pitamber and other, Motichand and D.

4263-24—Malvi M R and Co. Abdul Tyab Esmailji Muskate, Bujanbao and other Shamrao M and H.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2-23—Wadia G and Co. Cox and Co, H. Pestonji and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

2271-23—Dallas and Co, C Dutal and Co, Bhikhabhai Jugjiwandas, Motichand and D.

3737-23—Mulla and M, Tulsidas Karsondas, Karsondas Huragwan and others, Craigie B and C, Dabholkar and J, Amarchand and M.

1544-23—Wadia G and Co, Dinshaw Dorabji Adenwalla, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Adenwalla and others, Payne and Co, Patell and E. Little and Co.

2026-23—Dubash and Co, Narandas Manilal, Mulchand Purshotan, Edgelow G W and Co.

4515-25—Amarchand and M, Nakubhai Nalubhai Shah v Mohanlal Lalji.

293-23—Captain and V, Singji Sunderji and ors v Jiwan Ramchandra and ors. Thakoredas and D.

586-23—Mulla and M, Labhdeni v The Sir Waghji Vardhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Charandas Ukeda and another, Malvi M R and Co.

4937-23—Thakoredas and Co, Sunderabai, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.

2536-24—Mulla and M, Cassumalli Sarafali Versilalji and another Jafferbhai Kanji, Viraj Lal and Co.

1790-23—Mehta L and Co, Lallubhai Lilachand Moosaji Jafferji, Chitnis K and M.

1532-24—Mulla and M, Dr. Shantaram Raghunath Shirgaoker, Bhagwandas Nagindas, Thakoredas and Co.

1549-23—Pandia and Co, Rutanlal Balchand Agarwalla, Ratilal and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

4443-23—Little and Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd., Jaisinghbhai Mohanlal Dalal and another, Crawford B and Co.

4707-23—Davalji and Co, Jivanlal Manilal Patel Jugjiwan Chaganlal Mehta L and Co.

3754-23—Merwanji K and Co Mulji Ranchod Vej v Hemchand Mohanlal, Kanga and Co

3817-23—Thakoredas and Co., Madanlal Gopalji v Bruel and Co, Captain and V.

788-24—Captain and V, The Union Bank of India Ltd. Khan Bahadur Kassam Rahimtoola and others, Dastur and Co., Tyabji D and Co

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE

4147-24—Amin and D, Abdul Husein Mulla Jafferji and others, Abdul Kadar Isufaly and Co, Motichand and D.

2751-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Central Bank of India Ltd, C K Zalan and Co, and others, Motichand & D.

FOR RECORDING ADJUSTMENT AND DECREE IN TERMS THEREOF.

3331-24—Thakoredas and D, Bhuvanji Hurban and Co, Oosman Joosab and others, Purmand L and J.

L C 4513-23—Amarchand and M M A Rahim and Co., The Grand National Theatres Ltd, and others, Craigie B and C, Thakoredas and D.

SHORT CAUSES.

673-24—Patell and E., Messrs, Soloman Ezekiel, Jawanmal Dalichand and others Khandwalla and Chp, Dabholker and Subnis and G.

2610-24—Khandwalla and Chp, Laji Monji, Shankerrao Vithalrao Kadam, Manilal and K.

697-24—Divekar and B, Keshav Anant Khot, The United Refineries Ltd and another Crawford B and Co. Jamsetji R and D.

4622-24—Unwalla P and P Rayenla Bros V N P Sagar and Co Rege and Co. ji v Kalyanji Odhavji Bhatt and son and Sons, Andrade and C.

772-24—Kanga and Co, Hurmukhrai Rumnarayen v Girdharilal Balabux, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3623-24—Mantri and Co, Husseinally Mulla Nooruddin v Mulla Mahomedally Mulla Buxubhai and Co. Shamrao M and H.

4627-24—Vachha and Co., Ismail Gafoor Gassum v Esoof Ismail Killedar, Dastur and Co.

955-24—Motichand and D, Jesingbhai M Dalal v Jethalal D Sanghani, N D Bhatt.

4137-24—Mantri and Co, Asmabai Adamji Babooji and another, Hiralal and Co, Hiralal and Co.

4139-24—Dabholker and J, Laxmidas Goculdas Dossa v Ismail Gaffoor Kasum, Vachha and Co.

4154-24—Khambatta and Co, Mancherji H Kanarana and Co, v Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne and Co.

4165-24—Thakoredas and D Hariyeshrai L Daulatjada v Jehangir Hormasji Mody, Khandwalla and Chh.

3523-24—N C Dalal and Co. Maganlal Chunilal Ghia v Chimanlal Mohanlal. Surajmal and Co.

3524-24—Vachha and Co, Mahomedalli Hakimji Bai Amtoobai, Tayaballi A. Dodiwalla, Khandwalla and Chh.

2972-24—Merwanji K and Co, Ismail Aba v P S Nunes, Rele and Co.

2495-24—Dikshit M and Co, Chaganlal and Co v C A Gavar and Co., Daphtary F and D, Rele and Co.

3195-24—Ramanlal and H, Mistri Narsey Pragji v Kalyanji Odhavji Bhatt and another, Wadia G and Co.

2007-21—Mehta L and Co, M A Patharia v Ismail Shaikh Javerbhai and another, Manilal and K.

3444-23—Matubhai J and M, Currimbhai Lalji Sujan and Co. v Jamal Bros Co Ltd., Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

628-22—Captain and V, Ahmed Abdulla Hasan v Abdul Gaffar Haji Ali Akbar Mirza and another, Payne and Co.

4309-24—Shroff and L, Issac Sharfe, Seth Johnson and Sons, Andradi and C.

LONG CAUSES.

212-22—Pathare and Co, Jivraj Soombaji, Raghunath Dutaji Walkar and another, Judah and S.

250-22—M B Chothia and Co. The Official Assignee of Bombay, Gordhandas Kallianji Bhatt, Ramanlal and H.

270-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji Dattabhai Kriparam and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

397-22—Matubhai J and M, Kesarbai, Jethabhai Jiwan and another, Dastur and Co.

501-23—Dastur and Co., Jethabhai Jiwan, and M, Jamsedji R and D.

410-23—Surajmal and Co., Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.

427-22—Rustomji and G. Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.

489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co. Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.

573-22—Mehta L and Co., Kakulbhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.

580-22—Crawford B and Co, The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie B Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and

4839-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godraj Meherban, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Surveyor and Co.

169-22—Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhusru Marzban, Rajabali Tyabji and others Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.

420-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos, vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co

4630-22—N C Dalal and Co Madavji Mohanji and Co, vs Jugjiwandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

479-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kallianji Karsondas, vs The Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd, Wadia G and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co, Dayabhai Ambalal and Co, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

503-22—In Person Manibhai Motibhai Patel, vs Bai Santa and another, Shah and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and Co, Jayanarayen Lalchand Tapdia and another vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and C

76-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co and another, vs Jivanlal Ujamsey, N C Dalal and Co.

5099-22—Jehangir G and B, Bhikhaiji and another, vs Pestonji Nuserwanji Surati and others, Matubhai J and M, In Person.

5774-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Biharilal Kunjilal v Indersing Mehta and another, Surajma and Co.

4977-22—Matubhai J and M, The Western India Transport Co. Ltd., Bhikhubhai Virchand.

999-22—Pandia and Co, Velji Devsi v Virji Jetha, Raghvaya N and Co.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji v Meghji Jeth and Co, Ramanlal and Co., Raghvaya N & Co.

4443-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Manohar Ganpatrao Dhumatker and another, v Ganpat Pundik Dhumatkar and others, Rele and Co., Chitnis K and M, Manilal and K.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the division Court No. 54.

FOR JUDGEMENT

1203-24—Malvi M R and Co., Ramjivan Gajanand, Shersingh Bishanlal, Tyabji D and Co.

FOR PERSONAL DECREE

3258-23—Captain and V, Kalidas Bhimji, Jivibai and another, Patell and E.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2081-23—Amin and D, Umar Haji Esmail v Rahimbhoy Kassambhoy, Daphtary F and D.

4111-23—Edgelow G W and Co, The Bharat Epg. and Wg. Co. Ltd. v. Vinayak Nilkanth Joshi, Amin and D.

1548-23—Madhowji and Co, Goswami Shri Vithaleshji Koonji Lalji v Charandas Khatao Waghji and ors, Captain and V, Mahomedalli and Co.

2847-24—S A Trabji, Shivlal Rath, vs Mansukhlal Aghadbhai Ramanlal and H.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3773-24—Merwanji K and Co, Gorio Ltd v Vithaldas Meghji, Tyabji D and Co.

3233-24—Kanga and Co., Vadilal Caunilal v Samirmal and Co., Malvi M R & Co.

3668-24—Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.

LONG CAUSES.

4401-23—Payne and Co, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Jamsedji R and D

4419-23—Payne and Co, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Jamsedji R and D.

2524-24—Jamsetji R and D, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody, Payne and Co.

2526-24—Jamsedji R and D, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody and another, Jehangir G and B, Payne and Co.

S C Ct 828/11976-23—Kharas and Co, Darashah H Printer v Ahmed Sulleman Dinath Payne and Co.

1730-23—Purnanand C and J, Manecklal Nanabhoy and anr v Nanabhoy Anupram and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

1986-23—Mehta L and Co, Shing Poonja Kothari v Ramprasad Jagennath, Tyabji D and Co.

2045-23—Merwanji K and Co, Rai Bahadur Kallianmal Tillockchand v Thakersydas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.

4369-24—Motichand and D, Mukundrao Sadashiv v Rustomji Shapurji Ratpitia and others, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

3358-23—Mulla and M, Shiavux C Cambatta v Burjorji P Gharda, Motichand and D.

1144-23—Dabholker and J., N. H. Moos, Ramabai, Captain and V.

342-23—Madhavji and Co., Durlabh Laxmi, Yeshavant prasad Hariprasad Desai and others, Amin and D, Manchershaw and N, Bhaishanker K and G.

2091-23—Soonderdas and Co., Shri Goverdhanlalji Yeshodanandan, Goswami Shri Dwarkeshialji Vallabhramji Maharaj Mulji D and Co.

2110-23—Raghvaya N and Co., Mulji Ranchoddas Ved and others, H Pestonji and Co., Edgelow G W and Co., Pocha and Co.

225-23—G. B. Pandia and Co., Sha Khemgar Valchand and Co., Surajrai, Mohile P and G.

2319-23—Rustomji and G M M Kohati and Co The Asian Commercial Assurance Co Ltd., Shamrao M and H.

2362-23—Thakoredas and D Laxman Dayabhai Contractor Ambabai and another Dikshit M and Co N C Dalal and Co

S C Ct 1039-14619-23—Malvi M R and Co Dhunji Devsey and Co Janoo Husein Edgelow G W and Co

2313-23—Mulla and M Framroz Pestonji Continwalla, Dulabhram Duyaram and others Little and Co Ferreira and V

2325-23—Shah and C Kasturchand Panachand Harivaljabh Bechardas Malvi M R and Co.

2332-23—Shah and Co Caitano DeMello The Meridian electric Engineering Co and others Craigie B and C Ferreira and V.

2374-23—Mulji P and P Girdhardas Coorji Kerawalla Kersondas and Co Swetham B and L.

2493-23—Purnanand C and J Maneckbhai Champsey Doosa and others Madhavji and Co

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DECREES ABSOLUTE

1657-24—Captain and V Maganlal Dalapatram Khakhar Vora Huseinbhai Alibhoy and others Dabholker and J Amin and D.

REFERENCES.

L A R 30-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Sir Dorab J Tata and ors, Wadia G and Co.

L A R 29-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Ambaji Gangaram and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Little and Co.

L A R 16-23—Do. Do. Noor Mahomed Haji Allarakhia, Daphtary F and D.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

NEW MEMBERSHIP ROLL.

Position of membership in all the Provinces on the first of March as reported by telegrams to "Young India" office.

A 3,083
B 1,657
} Total 6,644 (Including non-classified figures.)

The above figures *do not* represent the exact position of membership as a number of Provinces have not yet sent in their reports and others have only partially been able to collect district figures in time for publication in this issue.

Provincial Figures in the order of merit.

	A	B	Total	
1 Gujarat	1649	78	1727	Further figures awaited.
2 Bengal	254	962	1216	"Figures represent only 16 districts out of 32."
3 Karnatak	400	200	600	"Total number to be communicated later."
4 Punjab	Details not furnished		575	Further report awaited.
5 Behar	418	146	564	"Reports from many districts not yet received."
6 C. P. Hindi	Details not furnished		500	
7 U. P.	Details not furnished		400	
8 Bombay	231	133	364	"Incomplete reports comming from districts."
9 Andhra	Details not furnished		285	"Reports not yet received from districts. Expected by 20th."
10 Sind	Details not furnished		132	
11 Utkal	73	33	106	
12 Maharashtra	27	69	96	
13 C. P. Marathi	29	21	50	Figures represent only Nagpur City membership.
14 Ajmer	2	15	17	
15 Berar	Details not furnished		12	"Figure represents Amraoti Dst. further reports awaited till 20th. Progress expected.
Grand Total	3,083	1,657	6,644	

Provinces that have not yet reported are:

1. Tamil Nad, 2. Burma, 3. Kerala, 4. Delhi, 5. North West Provinces, 6. Assam.

Class A represents self-spinners and Class B includes such members as either get their yarn spun under personal supervision or procure it otherwise.

Where it has been possible, the language of the original message containing the report has been quoted against the name of the Province. It will be observed that the above report does not pretend to be final. In the case of Marathi C. P. the figure 50 indicates only the number of members enrolled in the City of Nagpur. Similarly from Berar the figure represents the only district of Amraoti. Bengal and Behar in particular, have not yet been able to collect figures from more than half their districts' It is hoped that much fuller reports will be sent in next week, if necessary by wire.—. "Young India."

I. A R 48-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Jancooverbai.

L A R 10-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Mrs Annie Ferreira and ors.

L A R 46-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v The Trustees of Jehangir Nusserwanji Wadia Charitable Dispensary at Mahim.

L A R 4-24—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Mariambai.

LONG CAUSES.

4324-24—Mehta L and Co, Messrs. Mehta L and Co, Framroze Hormusji Ghadially and others, Wadia G and Co, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co.

1470-24—Patell and E, The Great Western Electrical Engineering and T Co v Chotalal Mulchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4307-24—Nanu H and Co, Narayandas Venkatidas v Popatlal Mulchand and Co, Dastur and Co.

5330-24—Vachha and Co, Pherojshah Nusserwanji Mehta v The Prospectus Mills Ltd and anr, Payne and Co.

2981-24—Mehta L and Co., L Gordhandas and Co., W J Burrows, Mulla and M.

3545-24—Edgelow G W and Co., The Bharat Spg. and Wf. Co. Ltd., Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi, Crawford B and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

251-23—Kanga and Co., Ramsukhdas Gordhandas v Haribux, Nandlal, Merwanji K and Co.

4547-21—N C Dalal and Co, Kacharabhai Maganlal v Thakordas Maganlal, Khandwalla and Chh.

In Re Ind Arb Act—Judah and S, Re Lalji Lakhdir v Umersey Hansraj and ors, Motichand and D.

In Re Ind Arb Act, Wadia G and Co, Re Laxmibai v Bhat Naranji Mulji, Mehta L and Co.

O S 3328-23—Kapadia and Co, Damji Shivji and anr v Khimji Shamji and ors, Daphtary F and D. Unwalla P and P

3350-19—Mulla and M, Goculdas Dossa and Co., Madhavdas Morarji, Daphtary F and D.

In Re. Ind. Co.'s Act.—Bhaishanker K and G, Re. Simpson Firth and Co. Ltd., v Rustomji F Kerawalla, Dallas and Co., Little and Co

In Re. Ind. Co.'s Act.—Shroff and L. The Phoenix Taxi and T. Service Ltd., N H Moos, Mulla and M.,

FOR FRAMING AND TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

592-24—Sabnis G and S, Balkrishna Pandurang Samant Parulker v Mahadeo Yeshwant Khanolker and ors, Dabholker and J.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE

2788-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Rustomji Framji Kerawalla (Vallabhdas Goculdas Dossa and others Amarchand and M.

LONG CAUSES

99-24—Forreira and V, Revram Agaram v Bhagseth Balseth and anr, Rustomji and G.

1795-23—Little and Co, Gordhandas Vallabhdas, Dwarkanath Vaman and others, Dabholker and J

3824-24—Payne and Co, Damoder Haridas and Co v M Bhagwandas, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

329-25—Captain and V Mahomed Ismail Mahomed Yusuf Toongekar and others Jafferbhai Karimbhai Jani. ...

FOR CONSENT DECREETAL ORDER OF REFERENCE.

1705-24—Patell and E Meherji Ruttonji Adenwalla Abdulali Jivaji Patni Payne and Co.

456-21—Crawford B and C George Thomas Mawson Marshland Price and Co Ltd Little and C.

S C Ct 20 C 337-23—N C Dalal and Co Jamsedji Dinshaw, Chimanlal Chaganlal and another Amarchand and M.

SHORT CAUSES.

4211-24—Divekar and B Gamnaji Nathji and Co Mulji Karsondas and others Dallas and Co.

4212-24—Divekar and B Gamnaji Nathji and Mulji Karsondas and others Manekchand Gulabchand and Co Dallas and Co.

FOR TRIAL ISSUE

2741-24—Ardeshir H D and Co Nanalal Bhukhandas Marfatia Bai Muni Unwalla P and P.

LONG CAUSES.

2891-23—Merwanji K and Co, Ved and Sopher v Babulal Bhogilal and Co., and another, Shah and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

4442-24—Thakoredas and Co, Ramjiwan Haribhagat v Jamnadas Chhaganlal, Mohile P and G.

LONG CAUSES.

3906-23—Manubhai and Co, Shamrao Sokarji Mankar v Holland Bombay Trading Co. Ltd., Ardeshir H D and Co.

4567-23—Dabholker and J, Sulemahomed Hari Haroon v Abdul Latiff Haji Haroon, Matubhai J and M.

4098-23—Rele and Co, Joseph Braz De Mello v J L Miranda, Ferreira and V.

4381-23—Mulla and M, Kharshed Framji Nariman v The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and another, Crawford B and Co.

4054-23—Pandia and Co, Nanji Khetsey, Vrajlal Mona and Hansraj Mona, Dubash and Co.

3870-23—Malvi M R and Co, Jitha Deoji and Co., Thakur Kanji Deoji Bhatia, Patell and Co.

4824-23—Dastur and Co, Huseinbhai Mahomedbhai Choonawalla v The American Medico and General Commercial Association, Mulla and M.

4464-23—Payne and Co, Nowlaji Vardhaji v Sha Dhanrup Vanaji and others.

4732-23—Madhavji and Co, Hatimbhai Gulamhusin Bros, Mahomed Issabhai and another, Rustomji and G.

3882-23—Payne and Co. The Bombay Cotton Co, v Jegopal Premsagar Madhavji and Co, Amarchand and M.

1180-23—Malvi M R and Co, Chunharmal Mahansing, Bukshi Joharsingh.

4050-23—Craigie B and C, Bibi Khatiza sultan, The Calendar Mfg. Co. Kanga and Co.

4622-23—Shams A Tyabji, Bai Anpurnabai v Anandrao Ganpatrao, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4029-23—Merwanji K and Co, Jannadas Morarji v Harjiwandas Chunilal Shroff, Motubhai J and M.

4799-23—Motichand and D, Vadilal Sarabhai v Khimchand Maganlal, Daphtary F and D.

3633-23—Mulla and M, Vithaldas Vakanji and another. Do. Do.

2773-23—Ferreira and V, Vassanji Purshotam Jamnadas Ranchoddas, Bhimji and Co.

2632-24—Purnanand C and J, The Official Assignee of Bombayv Mansukh Chandulal and another, Jamsedji R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Divison Court No. 37.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

412-23—Craigie B and C, The Century Spng. and Mfg. Co Ltd, Elias Reuben, Patell and E.

537-23—Captain and V, Lydia Chis, Mathair, Vice Consul, Mulla and M.

4089-24—Clubb and Co, Manchershaw Nusserwanji Panwalla Motiram V H Kirtikar, Andrade and C.

1642-23—Motichand and D, Ramji Ladha, Hirji Ghelabhai and another, Manomedali and Co, Dabholker and J

1452-23—Khanderao L and M, Akbarali Sarafalli, Ardeshir Curseji Pawalla and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Kanga and Co.

4080-23—M B Chothia and Co, Mohanlal Vallabhji Ghandhy, Dattatraya Damoder Joshi, Dabholker and J.

4115-24—Payne and Co, Anandrao Krishnarao Nanalker, Sitaramrao Laxmanrao *alias* Dadasaheb Kadam, M V Gokhale.

2101-20—Soonderdas and Co, Javerchand Thakersey, Karim Rahat Chakawalla and another, N C Dalal and Co.

2403-20—Mohile P and G, Harilal Lalji Gandhy and another, Mulki Dinkerrao and another, Payne and Co.

1579-23—Mehta L and Co, Deoji Pudumji v Thommandra Eriklappa, Pachha and Co.

3891-24—Madhavji and Co, Tarabai v Jamnadas Bhagwandas, Manilal H and Co.

S C Ct 1452/1852-23—Thakoredas and D, Motichand Kusalchand v Kooverbai, Shamrao M and H.

144-23—Mulla and M, F K Mody and Sons v Ahmed Suleman Dinar, Payne and Co.

1718-20—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Charandas Vasonji and ors, Craigie B and Co.

1982-23—Raghvaya N and Co, Ramdas Ladhu v Dharamdas Karsondas and anr, Rustomji and G.

2779-24—Kanga and Co., Khimji Poonja and Co, v D D Sabnis and another, Daphtary F and D.

4222-24—Mulla and M. Jethmal Narandas v Narotum Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishanker K and G.

1707-23—Jehangir M and S. Tooljaram C Khandwalla v Ignatius D'Monte and others, Surveyor and Co.

4843-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Bank of Morvi Ltd. v Motilal Dayaram and another, Motichand and D.

CRAWFORD MARKET STALL-KEEPERS GRIVENCES.

A public meeting of the Stall-keepers of Crawford Market was held last Sunday under the Presidentship of Mr. Jhabvala when a large number of stall-keepers both Hindus and Mohamedans were present.

Mr. Anand Rao, Mr. Tar Mohomed, Mr. Habib Bhoy and others then delivered addresses suitable to the occasion. At the end of the meeting the following resolutions were passed:—

RESOLUTIONS.

I. This meeting of the stall-keepers of Crawford Market places on record its firm opinion that the Sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation did not give the deputation, that waited upon it on the consideration it deserved. The deputation was not given full apportunity of putting forth their various grievances. Consequently the opinions that the Sub-Committee will form and forward to the Sub-Committee will prejudicially affect the interest of the members of the Association of the Stall-Keepers.

This meeting appeals to the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to give their very kind consideration to the representations of the merchants and to give thought to the enormous hardships and suffering which all stall-keepers especially small traders have to undergo and give them immediate relief.

3. This meeting views regret the attitude of those stall-keeper s who are offering higher rents and condemns their action as being short sighted. This meeting earnestly requests outside merchants not to make higher bids for purchasing a stall in the Crawford Market at the cost of the stall in question.

4. This meeting expresses its disappointment of the failure of merchants who promised to join the Association. It speals to all the merchants to study the aims and objects for which the Association has been formed and to join it in a large number for safeguarding their rights and privileges which are likely to be jeopardised in case of disunity.

DELHI WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 9.

An inaugural meeting to establish a local branch of the Women's Council was held this evening in the Baptist Mission School hall. There was a fairly large audience, mainly of ladies. Among those present were Kanwarrani Maharaj Singh, Mrs. Tonkinson Mrs. Rustomji, Col. Crawford M.L.A., and Mr. N. M. Joshi M.L, A. Kanwarrani Maharaj Singh took the chair Mrs. Rustomjee addressing the audience said she had a maternal interest in the movement. She gave an account of how the idea to organize the Woman's Council in India was brought home to her while she was in England. Then she outlined her programme of work and said that they proposed to establish a local council of women in every big city. These local or provincial councils would select delegates to the All India National Council for Women which would be linked to the International Council. She said their basic principle was tolorance and they proposed to exclude all political and religious questions from their programme, so that all might unite. Further she said that each provincial council would frame its own rules and regulations to suit local conditions and would in that way enjoy perfect freedom of action and keep a distinct individuality. The speaker referred to the vast field of activities these different councils would have, such as child and maternity welfare work and women enfranchizement and appealed to every one present to join the provincial council and make it a success.

Col. Crawford said he was not prominently associated with any women association, but he would approach the question from the point of view of a man in the street, but one who had made a study of politics his main hobby. This particular question had been brought more prominently to his notice because of the valuable assistance he was receiving in his daily work from an ahle lady Miss Lloyd who had been accorded the honour of being the first woman councillor on the Calcutta Corporation. Apart from this she was an ardent advocate not so much of women's rights as of the valuable contributions they were in position to offer to the solution of many domestic and political problems with which civilization was faced. He was, therefore, in entire agreement with the objects of the meeting.

POLICE BAN ON PROCESSIONS IN KOLABA.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT OF COUNCIL DISALLOWED.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L.C., had intimated to the President of the local Legislative Council his intention to make the following motion for adjournment of the business of the Council:—

"I beg leave of the Honourable House to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing the proclamation issued by the District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, on the 9th September 1924, which makes it obligatory upon the residents of the said district to secure the license of the Police even for religious, funeral and marriage processions, which resulted on 21st February 1925, in compelling the Hindu residents of Pen to abandon their annual procession of Shri Rameshwar, in deeply wounding their religious feelings, and in causing serious discontent among them, and which, it is apprehended, is likely to tend to the breach of public peace and tranquility."

Mr. Bhopatkar has received the following reply, dated the 4th instant from the Secretary of the Council:—

"With reference to your letter dated the 28th February, 1925, giving notice of your intention to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the proclamation issued by the District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, on the 9th September 1924, in the matter of processions on public roads, I have the honour to inform you that the Honourable the President is not inclined to give his consent as required by the Standing Orders to your asking for leave of the House to move the motion, as the subject matter cannot be said to be a matter of urgent public importance.

The proclamation was issued in September, 1924, and as stated by you several public meetings have been held to protest against it. A resolution on the subject could have been tabled by you, and if it obtained a low place in the ballot, you could have obtained priority on the lines laid down by the President. As the rules and Standing Orders stand at present the required consent cannot be given."

STRONG ANTIPADROADO FEELING.

EAST INDIAN CATHOLICS' MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, March 9.

In accordance with an unanimous Resolution passed in the meeting of the standing committee, held on the 21st February, 1925, a public meeting of the East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein was held on Sunday last at Vad-Bhat, near Pandy Church, Bassein, to consider what further steps should be taken to expedite the removal of the Portuguese Patronage from the aforesaid places.

The meeting was convened at the instance of Dr. J. E. Almeida L.M. & S., Chairman of the Standing Committee of the East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein and from the speeches delivered and the applause with which they were received it was more than obvious that a large section of Catholics are bent upon seeing the Padroads abolished as the only means of their salvation.

Several other meetings are going to be held in various parts of Salsette such as Thana, Gorai, Utam and also at Dadar in Bombay supporting the movement at Bassein.

The counterblast from the Padroado side seems to be feel in difference, standing as they do, they say, on impregnable ground.

PORTUGUESE PADROADO.

REMOVAL URGED.

At the Public General meeting of the East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, held on Sunday the 8th instant, at Papdi in Bassein, for the purpose of considering what further measures should be taken to expedite the removal of the Portuguese Padroado imposed on them, among others the following Resolution was passed:—

"That while re-iterating and reaffirming the Resolutions passed by the East Indian Catholics in their previous public meetings on the Padroado of Portugal, this meeting wishes it to be clearly understood (1) that the submission of the said Catholics, is that being indigeneous inhabitants of the aforesaid places, and born-British subjects by birth and right, the Portuguese patronage or protectorate, involving the interference of a foreign political power in their matters ecclesiastical, a sort of *imperium in imperio* should no longer be imposed on them against their wishes and interest, in spite of their objection thereto, (2) that their prayer is that they may either be transferred to the Archdiocese of Bombay or a separate diocese created for them and placed preferably under an English prelate, and (3) that by granting their prayer the Padroado does not necessarily disappear, in as much as those who hail from Portuguese territories, whether they pass for Portuguese or British subjects remain in the diocese of Damaun.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, March 10.

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1	England	..	..	..
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed) unregistered	..	..	..
3	Australia via Colombo	..	..	..
4	China	..	..	..
5	Shanghai (superscribed)	..	..	..
6.	Singapore (,,)	..	..	..
7.	Straits Settlements	..	..	..
8.	Australia	..	..	..
9.	East Airica	S/S Karoa	18th Mar.'25	12 Noon.
10.	South Africa			
11.	Seychelles	..	..	..

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements

TO-DAY.

Lady Jehangir At Home.—At Readymoney House to meet Lady Wilson, 5 o'clock.
Governor lays corner-stone G. E. I. New School, Dadar, 5-30 p.m.
Prof. Shah's fourth lecture on Indian Budget, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mr. S. R. Bomanji to preside.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 13.

Davar's College Silver Jubilee, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 14.

S. S. "Caledonia" leaves at 1 p.m.
Final of the Bombay Spring Meeting. ("The Good-Bye Plate.")

SUNDAY, March 15.

Ladies' meeting to support Dr. Gour's Age of Consent Bill, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 4 p.m., Lady Jehangir to preside.

WEDNESDAY, March 18.

Opening ceremony of New School Building, of H. H. Aga Khan's Ismailli Board, by Governor, Sandhurst Road, near Dongri.

VOLUNTEER BOARD.

All Sahayaks and Pledged Volunteers are required to be present punctually on Sunday, the 15th March, 1925, at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 223, Girgaum Back Road.

ISMAILI NEW SCHOOL.

The opening ceremony of the New School Building of H. H. the Aga Khan's Ismaili Central Board of Education will be performed on Wednesday next, (the 18th inst.) at 5-15 p.m. by H. E. the Governor of Bombay, at Sandhurst Road, near Dongri.

AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

A public meeting of women will be held on the 15th inst. (Sunday next) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, at 4 p.m. to support Sir H. S. Gour's Age of Consent Bill, when several ladies will speak in different languages and Lady Jehangir will preside.

MRS. S. H. P. CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. Jamsed N. Bhada the total attendance for the month of February 1925, was 2932 out of which 481 were males 1313 were females and 1158 were children.

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The 37th instruction class of the Esean Community of Bombay will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday, (the 14th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The discourse on "The invisible universe and its relation to man". Part 3 will be continued. Admission is by cards from Mr. L. B. Nayak, 341 Thakurdwar, Bombay.

HARDSHIP TO PASSENGERS ON S. S. "NETRAVATI."

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa writes from Karachi:—
Complaints were made to me by several passengers travelling between Karachi and Bombay that the Caterer on S.S. "Netravati" was charing high prices and not supplying good food to passengers. The complaint was referred to the agents of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay, and I have just received a reply from them to the effect that as a result of their enquiry the Caterer on S.S. "Netravati" has been dismissed and that the Company hopes there will be no more complaints in future.
I thank the Company for taking prompt and satisfactory action in the matter.

POONA ANATH VIDYARTHI GRIHA.

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL.

The Secretary of the Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha writes;
The High School was started in 1921. The aim is to bring about all possible reforms in High School education, whatever be the attitude of the Universities, in order to save the time and energy of the students. Vernacular has been the medium of instruction for all subjects. Religion, Civics, Vernacular literature and such other important subjects receive special attention. As the High School is not affiliated to any particular university, it has full freedom in appointing its own text-books, which go a great way in shaping the mentality of the young generation.
Technical education is another important feature of the school. Elementary instruction in Art-Drawing, Letter-printing and painting, Carpentary, Smithy, Composing and Printing, Weaving, etc., is imparted to the students for the first four years. If they are forced by circumstances to leave off education at this stage, they should, after some more training in the vocation they have chosen, be able to stand on their own legs, and not be hankering after services. Technical education is a question of funds, and the school hopes to show better results as it gets better support from the public. The school-hours are 6-45 a.m. to 10-15 a.m. for literary education and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. for technical education.
The whole curriculum is compressed within five years. Provision is also made for those students who want to take higher education in Engineering, Africulture, Medicine Commerce, Arts, etc. At the end of 5 years they can attend any recognised school and appear for the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University. Four students appeared for this examination last year and all came out successful. Students can thus take literary and technical education in six years and are also able to have higher education in colleges recognised by the University.
The school has been kept independent of any University control, that it may have full freedom in introducing all desirable reforms, with the advice of prominent educationists. It is hoped that the results of this experiment can shortly be kept before the public.
All instruction is free, no fees being taken from the students. Of course accommodation can be made for a very limited number. The new classes begin on 25th March (Varsha Pratipada). Students desiring admission should write at once.

LOOK OUT
FOR
NEXT SUNDAY'S CHRONICLE
in which appears the first instalment of the
THRILLING DETECTIVE STORY
"THE CHAPEKAR BROTHERS"
(Story of the murder of Mr. Rand, I.C.S., and Lt. Ayerst in 1897)
BY
GEORGE NUNDY, MA., LL.D.

BOMBAY VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Vigilance Association was held at the Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road, when the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, presided. Before asking the Secretary to read the annual report, the President referred to the services rendered to the Association by Mr. H. Bryant, Jt. Hon. Secretary, who was going away to England for a year.
The President said the Association was very grateful to His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay for letting Miss Dickinson, who was in charge of His Grace's Rescue Home work for the Association.

REPORT OF LAST YEAR'S WORK.

The following report was then adopted.
Since the last general meeting held on 29th January 1924, the Vigilance Association has made slow but steady progress.
The Committee met 9 times during the period under report and it is satisfactory to note that all these meetings were well attended.
An appeal to the general public for funds was made in July 1924 and Rs. 3,856 collected. Besides these individual subscriptions the Government of Bombay very kindly made us a grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,000 and the Bombay Municipal Corporation have also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3,000 making a total of Rs. 11,856. With the money in hand we were in a position to begin in earnest to carry out the programme of work previously drawn up.
The Committee experienced great difficulty in securing suitable lady workers to take up the work of regularly visiting the brothels. It is very satisfactory to note that we are now able to have the services of Miss Dickinson, who has for the last 5 years been in charge of St. Catherine's Rescue Home, Parel. Miss Dickinson has agreed to devote five afternoons and one morning a week to the work of the Association. We have also engaged the services of another lady worker. Miss Marybai Samuel, who will in the first instance work with Miss Dickinson.
Arrangements are being made to rent a room at Clare Road, near the Brothel area. Miss Dickinson and Miss Marybai Samuel will systematically visit the brothels with a view to ascertaining *inter alia* if any girls are kept in the brothels against their will, and if there are any girls who desire to give up their present way of living. The Committee propose to make all necessary arrangements to take such girls under their protection until they are taken over by such of the Rescue Homes in Bombay as would be prepared to receive them.
The Committee are now considering how and with what results the Prostitution Act of 1923 is being worked, and whether in view of certain difficulties experienced in putting the Act into operation and also in view of the unanimous recommendation of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council that the Act should be so amended as to make brothels run by women also illegal, whether the time has now come to ask the legislature to amend the Act.
The Committee have also considered the question regarding the publication and sale of obscene literature. The opinion of the Association was asked for by the Government of Bombay regarding the legislation to confirm the international convention on this subject.
It is very satisfactory to report that the Bombay Legislative Council passed the Children's Bill introduced by the Government.
As soon as the Act is put into force it will be part of our work to find out if there are children (boys and girls) under 16, who are still living in brothels and the Committee will co-operate with other social bodies like the Society for Protection of Children in Western India, in taking all necessary steps to work that part of the Act which is a corollary to the Prostitution Act of 1923.
As will have been seen from the appeal for funds to the Municipal Corporation the Association hopes to be able to procide "a place of safety" where children can be detained pending magisterial and other inquiries.
The Committee feel that the first stage of their work is now completed, viz., the work of preparation. The second stage now starts, that of activity. Difficulty as the work is, the policy of the Association cannot but be *testimalente*. The Committee feel that at least for another year we must work on very modest lines. After we have gained further experience we shall be in a position to undertake a more comprehensive scheme of rescue work. Public opinion will it is hoped, support the Association to carry on the difficult work outlined in its objects.
The Committee take this opportunity to express their best thanks to the Government of Bombay, the Bombay Municipal Corporation and to the other donors for the generous contributions made by them.
Mr S. E. Warden then presented the statement of accounts. The following Office-bearers and Committee was then elected for the coming year:—

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS.

President:—Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta.
Vice Presidents:—His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart., Major-General Cummings and Mr. K. F. Masani.
Hon. Secretaries:—Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and Prof. J. McLean.
Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. S. E. Warden.
Members of Committee:—Mr N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., Mrs. Palmer, Mr K. Natarajan, Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, M.L.C., Mr. R. N. Athavale, Mr. W. E. D. Ward, Dr. D. G. De Monte, Prof. M. J. Antia, Mr. C. Batley, Dr. Miss Mistry and Mr. K. J. B. Wadia.
To this list will be added the names of the representatives of various associations.
A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

REMEMBER SATURDAY 14TH.
YOUR LAST CHANCE.
RECOUP YOUR LOSSES with
RACE TIPS
By VOX STELLARUM
Rs. 25 only
Selections will include FLUKE CHANCES, along with High Dividend WIN & PLACES.
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507, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, or
KING & CO.,
Booksellers, 215, Hornby Road,
And at other Usual Selling Agencies.
SPECIAL CARD under SPECIAL TERMS
Available only from VOX STELLARUM, 507, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, after 12 NOON only.

SHIA CONFERENCE.

MR. M. H. ISPAHANI'S SPEECH.

Welcoming the members of the All-India Shia Conference the Chairman of the reception committee Mr. M. H. Ispahani said:—
It is difficult to approximately estimate, much less to ascertain, the number of the Shia inhabitants of Bombay. Enumeration of the Shia Khojas has been effected, because the Khojas have a communal constitution, with the name of each member in the communal register. No such constitution exists among the Persian Musalmans resident in Bombay, nor among the Shias residing in other parts of India. Hence the urgent necessity of a constitution. The Majlis Imamia of Bombay took up the task and it would have been accomplished had it received the deserved and due co-operation. Such enumeration would take it the outside two months. For the Shia frequently hold their religious congregations and it is feasible to note down the names of those present at such assemblies. It would be a red-letter day if at such communal gatherings after the customary ritual, the leaders who are in touch with the needs and wants of their brothers lay the facts before those present. It is our spiritual heads and secular leaders who should acquaint themselves with the real state of affairs in the Shia fraternity keep certain objects in view and determine the nature of the duties which life in the present time imposes. Along with the texts of stories of our martyrs and saints, if tracts are also composed relating to the moral and communal conditions of the Shias, it would prove nothing but beneficial. The examples of our Imams and Saints should be held up to imitation of the young to mould their religious and social life. The narratives which are related at the religious congregations being repeatedly recited get engraved on the heart. So would be the living facts and communal concern. If you agree with my suggestion, I would go further and say that these reforms should not be confined to Bombay. Nor should the Shia congregations confine their meetings to lamentations and homilies, but there should be moral and social reforms as well. I would not imitate the impudent poet who ridicules the repetition of the story of the Day of resurrection and calls for something new. The caravan of sister communities, in the words of the poet, has started, and you are left asleep in the desert. When will you move? Whom would you now ask? What will be your condition?

MUSALMANS AND EDUCATION.

To rehearse the humiliating record of Moslem education in India is like turning over the leaves of an odd and useless calendar. The position of the Khojas among our Shia brethren of Bombay is to a certain extent satisfactory. The Khojas have not secular schools and other institutions where religious instruction is also imparted. But on the whole the Shias are extremely backward in education. We have been hearing that the Shia Khojas are going to start a high school where arrangements will also be made for imparting religious learning. I submit there must be three or four such academies. There is the school conducted in the Imamwada of Zein-ul-Abedin by leaders imbued with public spirit and zeal like Mr. Mahomed Husayn Dehdashti and Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan. To discant on the erudition of Mr. Mirza is to hold a lamp before the sun. It is in the hands of the community to expand this institution into a high school. Bombay is really fortunate in having a scholarly educationist like Mr. Mirza.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

With regard to female education, it would not be incorrect to state that it is an integral part of our social and religious short-comings. The ignorance of our woman is a heavy impediment in our path of progress. It is superfluous to stress for you gentlemen, the advantages of female education. I will only remind you of the injunction of our Holy Prophet that woman should be educated.

HARMONY AMONG DIVERSE SECTS OF ISLAM.

Allow me to say something regarding the inter-communal relations. I have already stated that there is no gulf fixed between the major sections of Islams in Bombay. And there are worthy individuals, who are consciously aiming at a reunion of the sects. The Jam'at-Islamia-i-Hind has been established with the same object in view. "Hold fast to the cable of God and do not disperse." This is the commandment of God up to which we have to act.
Gentlemen, the world of Islam is passing through critical times. You are not unaware of the happening in the holy cities and sacred shrines of Mecca, Medina, Kerbela, Najaf. If we wish well of Islam we have got to suppress sectional divergencies and to band ourselves together to confront the adversaries of Islam. Musalmans have now recognised the cardinal importance of union. For example, when it came to be a question of life and death for Sunni Turkey, among those who strove most strenuously for its safety were two personalities of unchallenged eminence, His Highness the Aga Khan, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali and your humble servitor.

CHICACOLE FINE KHADDAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Unfortunately there is a rub among the fine Khaddar private organisations. Owing to the competition to gain name various organisations have raised the cost of yarn and cloth by about 25 per cent. So I warn all the Khaddar merchants and patriots not to order for fine Khaddar until the Khaddar Board fixes the rates. If you encourage this rate out of necessity the cost can never be reduced.—Yours, etc.,

THAKER RAMAKRISHNARAO.
Secretary, Congress Committee.
Ganjam Dist., Chicacole, March 10.

MUSLIMS AND WAKFS ACT.

SHIAH CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

The following are among the resolutions passed by the All-India Shiah Conference which has just concluded its session in Bombay:—
"That this All-India Shiah Conference calls upon those Provincial Governments which have not yet enforced the Mussalman Wakfs Act of 1923 in their respective provinces to apply the aforesaid Act immediately to all sections of the Shiah community without exemption."
The resolution was proposed by Mr. Vazir Ali Benda Ali, seconded by Mr. Sayaid Kalabe Abbas B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, and supported by Mr. Akber Ali Mohsin of the Dawoodi Bohra community.

EXEMPTION CLAUSE NOT WANTED.

This All-India Shiah Conference respectfully but earnestly brings to the notice of the Government of India that the Conference views with great apprehension as to the discretionery powers given to the Local Government under the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 by virtue of which the Local Government may exempt or may not exempt a particular section or Wakf from the beneficial operation of the Wakf Act and therefore such powers are contrary to the best interests of the Shiah Mahomedan Community because the Conference feels keenly that the Enforcement of the Mussalman Wakf Act is absolutely and universally necessary without exemption and therefore this Conference urges upon the Government of India to delete the Exemption clause at an early date from the aforesaid Act. The resolution was proposed by Saiyad Shehanshaw Hussain Saheb Rajavi, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, and seconded by Saiyad Kalabe Abbas Saheb, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, and supported by Shaikh Alibhoy Sayadi Mohammedali Hamdani of the Dawoodi Borah community.

BOMBAY COUNCIL SWARAJISTS.

ONE YEAR'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

"True to the wishes of the people, they have, to the best of their lights, offered fight to Government at every turn and corner and have often come off successful after a hard-fought struggle."
In these words, the Swarajya Party in the Bombay Legislative Council has concluded its report of one year's work in the Council.
The report which has been submitted to the electorates of the Bombay Legislative Council is a closely printed document of forty-four pages recording in detail the part played by the Party independently as well as in collaboration with other parties in the Council in the legislative work of the Presidency.
The Bombay Council Swarajya Party consists of 23 Swarajists and 11 Independents and thus commands "a trifle less than a third of the total of one hundred and eleven members who compose the Council." About a third of the total forms the Government block while the remaining third is composed of the Non-Brahmana Party.
The report claims for the Swarajya Party that it has creditably acquitted itself of the trust reposed in it by the electorates. It was not however able to oppose Government as vigorously as the Swarajists in the Central Provinces and in Bengal. Explaining the circumstances that have led to this position, the report chronicles the fact that the Bombay Legislative Council is more heterogenous in its composition than any other Provincial Council in India and consists of representatives of four different parts, namely Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind which differ from each other not only in language and traditions but even in their stages of political advance. The report says that the result is that representatives from the backward districts are still not free from official control and influence and are unable to realise the significance of the Swarajist policy and programme.
Referring to the Non-Brahmana Party, which the report says invariably decides the vote of the Council, the Swarajya Party complains of the former Party's persistence in not even giving an opportunity to the Swarajists to understand them by joint deliberations at least on important questions. The Non-Brahmana Party would not be persuaded, continues the report, to lend a strong and vigorous hand to the Nationalists in their struggle for political freedom.
In face of what they call all disappointing factors, the Swarajists and the Independents have had to work. It is in the light thereof that their work is asked to be appraised by the electorates.
The report also proudly chronicles the fact of the place of honour as the leader of the opposition having been, by common consent, assigned to the Swarajist leader Mr. M. R. Jayakar and also the fact of the Party members being clad in pure simple Khaddar.—A. P.

KALKADEVI SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.

RESULT OF COMMERCIAL EXAMS.

The following five students of the above well-known institution of Mr. Gopaldas Laldas had appeared in the Institute of Commerce Examination (London) in Advance Book-keeping and Accountancy in December last, and who all have been declared successful. Three of them passed in first class and two in second class:—
1. Mr. Harilal Bapuji Joshi 1st Class.
2. Mr. Mathuradas Maneklal Shah 1st Class.
3. Mr. Anthony Xavier Furtado 1st Class.
4. Mr. Laxmichand Virji Lapasia 2nd Class.
5. Mr. Rishabchand M. Jain 2nd Class.

This shows a result of a hundred per cent. of the above institution of Mr. Gopaldas Laldas which has been in existence for the last 28 years. A large number of students of this institution have obtained high posts in different parts of India. Students from every part of India of different castes and creed have taken advantage of this institution. A number of lady students (European, Eurasian, Christian, and Jew) have also joined the institution.

BOMBAY AND CONGRESS FRANCHISE.

APPEAL TO CITIZENS.

The Director, Franchise Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—
Considering the importance of the following few lines, let me crave the indulgence of the valuable columns of your esteemed daily for the same?
The Belgaum Congress decided upon a certain line of action for the year, and effected a "revolutionary change" in the constitution of the premier political organisation in this great country by introducing a "unique franchise" for membership in the Congress. Thus every adult male and female could not be a member of any of the Congress Organisation if he or she does not contribute 20,000 yards of hand-spun yarn in a lump lot for the whole year or make up the lot by monthly instalments of 2,000 yards or by paying up in cash the value fixed for the said quantity, i.e., Rs. 3 which would keep up the membership for the whole year. In the natural course the yarn subscription should have been 24,000 yards, but, in order to give ample facilities to learners, beginners and indifferent spinners, a transitory proviso was made for this year by which two months' grace was allowed.
The representatives of every Province, District and Taluka, just after the Congress Session was over, repaired to their respective fields and began earnestly to pour forth their energy to make the working of the "unique franchise" a unique success. Bombay was not an exception to this. It was refreshing to note spinning clubs and classes springing up in every part of this great city. With the springing up of these clubs and classes the enthusiasm of the people also seemed equally to rise. But, alas, these clubs and classes present only empty rooms with idle and mourning charkhas. Workers were few, but they were undaunted and they knew no disappointment or discouragement nor did they know what it was to despair. They tired out their every nerve especially during the two months that immediately followed the Belgaum session of the Congress. The first day of March was being considered by many of us as the day of judgment for the faithful when they had to testify their faith to the Congress and by reason of that to their Mother country,—the faith that was extant in those hoary days of N.C.O.
The first of March has come and gone; and it is to the standing disgrace of Bombay that her citizens have not testified their faith to their country's cause, a fact that is quite evident when we hear that scarcely four hundred have enrolled themselves as members of the Congress. Bombay that was the envy of the other provinces of this country, Bombay that had earned a high estimation at the eyes of the other Provinces when she manifested through her citizens her strength in men and money when the clarion call came redounding scarcely half a decade ago,—alas, what has befallen her to-day? The Congress membership roll of this City which boasted of having on its roll 32,000 members only four years ago,—oh! what has it to boast of to-day,—scarcely four hundred? Eternal disgrace indeed it is to the fair name of this fair city and her citizens, and their patriotism.
Citizens of this historic City, is it to be understood that the eagerness and the enthusiasm you exhibited in the hot days of N.C.O. was only the fury of a lifeless wave? Is it to be understood that the earnestness that you exhibited in the cause of Swaraj but a couple of years ago was not inborn but only a momentary mania which was to pass away like Autumn leaves? It is, indeed, strange that by your failure to respond to the call of the Congress which is the call of the distressed Mother, you should allow such an impression to be made by the outside onlookers. Bombayites, citizens, do you not realise that every word spoken ill of Bombay is said of you all individually? Do you not realise that her shame is the shame of every one of her citizens? Would you, therefore, maintain her reputation and honour and thus save her from a fall ignominious from the high pedestal on which she stands to-day in the estimation of the public, while there is yet time? This can easily be done by every one joining as a member of the Congress on the lines of the new franchise. Those who are either unwilling to spin themselves or unable to procure the required quota of pure handspun yarn could as well become a member of the Congress organisation by paying Rs. 3; and the Provincial Congress Committee and the various District Congress Committees have made arrangements either to procure the requisite quantity of handspun yarn in a lump lot or to contribute on their behalf the monthly instalments. These Congress organisations are always at the service of you all to help you in all your difficulties in connection with teaching spinning, carding, and repairing disorderly charkhas without charges. Hence we hope that enough response would be immediately forthcoming and membership-registers in the various committees would be overwhelmed. Let us again hope that Bombay and her citizens would acquit themselves honourably while there is yet time.

(Continued from column 6.)

There were in all 18 classes to be decided on Wednesday and the number of entries was pretty large as 162 animals have been entered for the different classes.
Class No. IV for the Officers Charges was won by Risaldar Natha Singh with his brown Australian gelding, Gulbaf.
Classes I and II for polo ponies light and heavy weight was won by Major H. de N. Lucas with his brown Australian mare, Green Label, while his brown English mare, Robina carried off the second prize, and the chocolate Australian gelding, Silver King was highly commended. Captain J. B. Robinson carried off the third prize with his brown Australian mare, Brown Pearl. Class VI, for troop horses belonging to the Mounted Police saw seven face the judges, who awarded the first prize to horse No. 97 and the second to horse No. 79, both being Australian.
The show recommenced on Wednesday afternoon.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

TWO CLOSE GAMES.

PARSEE CYCLISTS BEAT COLABA UNITED

On Wednesday at 4-15 p.m. the Parsee Cyclists met and defeated the Colaba United in a game which was peculiarly devoid of scientific hockey. The Parsees started off in bustling style and invaded their opponents' territory. An indifferent defence enabled J. Mehta to break through and pass back from the touch line. S. Mehta fastened on the ball and made no mistake with his shot. This proved to be the only goal of the match, for try as each side would, the score remained unchanged. Morris the Cyclists' goalie certainly deserves praise for the able manner in which he negotiated some dangerous shots.
The United had more of the play in the second half but their work was marred by the forwards falling over each other. J. Irani the left back of the Colaba team, played a cool game and stopped several promising attacks. Towards the end of the game the Colaba United obtained several corners as the result of infringements in the ring but weak shooting deprived them of any hope of equalising.
Parsi Cyclists.—Morris; P. Shroff and Broacha; Colabawalla, F. Pavri and Sarkari; G. Mistry, J. Mehta, S. Pochkhanawalla, S. Mehta, J. Warden.
Colaba United:—Dadoo; A. David, and J. Irani; Kishen, B. Irani and Ramjee; M. Irani, Anthony, H. David, Jagan and Hari.
Referees:—Messrs. Seaton and Maloney.

MAHAR YOUNG MEN WIN 2—1.

In the second encounter between the Mahar Young Men and Hindu Young Cricketers the former managed to scrape some winners by the odd goal in three after extra time had been played. The pace set was a fast one and at times there were exiciting incidents, but combined play was conspicuous by its absence and the standard of hockey was below that expected of teams in a senior tournament. The Mahar Young Men were undoubtedly the better team but missed numerous opportunities. From the bully off the Young Men got on the offensive and Bhatankar failed to convert a good pass from Parashram. Play drifted to the other side where Chapwale got an opportunity from a free hit but sent the ball well over the bar. Sudam and Ganpat led raids on the Cricketers' goal but Gorakshakar sent them back. A combined movement gave Vajayakar a chance and he sent in a stiff shot which was well saved by Bhimsen. This play shortly after brought off several good saves in light-hearted fashion. Chapwale then rushed the ball to the corner but his pass was intercepted resulting in a long corner when Amonkar attempted a mighty drive and miss hit. A long pass set Ramji racing down the line to tap the ball back to his centre man. The pass was intercepted by Sitap but his clearing scoop was well taken by Govind M. who scooped the ball to Bhatankar who banged it in. The shot was well saved by Gidh but Ganpat took the ball up the rebound and opened the scoring for his side. At this stage the Mahars were on the offensive and kept their opponents bottled up. Several openings were badly neglected by them and half time should have seen them well ahead.
After the 5 minutes' rest the Mahars again attacked vigorously, Sudam sending across a beauty which was fissed by his three inner men in turn. Ramji next made a splendid opening, passing back to Bhatankar who was unmarked, but this forward missed when three yards from the goal. The Young Cricketers made a few spasmodic attacks only to be checked by Govind M. who was making well. Off one of these a short corner resulted when Rane equalised for his side. This encouraged the Young Cricketers a great deal for during the next ten minutes they had things all their own way and almost took the lead. Bhimsen again distinguished himself with two good saves. Play grew very exciting and both sides attacked in rapid succession. Sudam broke through on one occasion but overran the ball. Full time found the score level.
An extra ten minutes was played when Sudam put the Mahars ahead with a fine reverse shot in the first three minutes. The Hindu Cricketers seemed to break after this and their opponents missed a few more opportunities.
Mahar Young Men:—Bhimsen; Gopal and Govind P.; Govind M., Sinde, and T. Sakharam; Parashram Ramji, Bhatankar, Ganpat, Sudam.
Hindu Cricketers:—Gidh; Gorakshakar and Sitap; Bhiwankar, Rane, and Kothare; Pradhan, Vijayakar, Chapwale, Amonkar, Vijayakar M.
Referees:—Messrs. Reade and Maloney.

LAHORE QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

LAHORE, March 10.

In the final match between the Sikhs and the Mahomedans, the latter increased their overnight score to 200. The Sikhs entered on their second venture and had scored 79 for the loss of eight wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.—A. P.

MAHOMEDANS BECOME CHAMPIONS

LAHORE, March 11.

The Northern India Quadrangular Cricket tournament came to a close to-day, the Mahomedans winning by six wickets. The Sikhs were all out in their second innings for 108 runs leaving the Mahomedans 50 runs to make to win. The Mahomedans got the requisite number for the loss of four wickets. At the end of the match, H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala presented the trophy to the Captain of the Mahomedan team, who have been winners of the trophy for the second year in succession.—A. P.

BILLIARDS IN BOMBAY.

MIKE ELIAS VS. JAPHET.

A game of 2,000 points up was arranged at Watson's Hotel on Tuesday last between Mike Elias, the Champion of India, and Japhet, the latter having a start of 200 points. Elias was backed heavily by those present and after a great fight he won the match by 30 points. At the beginning Elias scored rapidly, but at the close of the first day's play Japaet had over 450 points to his credit. On that day the highest breaks were 88 and 75 by Elias and Japhet respectively.
On Wednesday when the play was resumed Elias by repeated breaks of over 100 points brought up his score to par with Japhet and finally won the game by 30 points. Japhet played a very good game throughout and put up some good breaks of over 89 points.

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB HORSE SHOW.

The Willingdon Sports Club Horse Show commenced on Wednesday morning at Mahaluxmi, when three classes were decided.

(Continued in column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1925.

THE LEOPARD'S SPOT.

Readers who wade through the Muddiman Committee will at the close come across a large mine of information upon the enlightenment and sympathy of Local Governments. The communications of the Bombay Government seems to have been written in a mood of bored brevity. While the account from Madras covers 122 pages, the Bombay Government take but 15 pages—a point worth the attention of the Madras Finance Member who recently was talking, in benighted security, of Bombay's bluff. In the short effort of the Bombay Government they had to divide, as we see a notable difference of opinion between European members on the one hand and Indian members on the other. Messrs. C. V. Mehta and Cowasji Jehangir parted from their colleagues after the narrative-section about the working of the Reforms. At the stage of reflections and proposal, the Indian members choose to develop their own reading of facts. In the sphere of consent, they concur that the Executive Government has upto date no difficulty in carrying on the business of Government in the Legislative Council; they comment on the absence of a ministerial party; they dwell on "the two Mahomedan groups, one for Sind and the other for the Presidency" who, it would seem, have showed "very little progress" during their course; and then they differ as to the remedies needed by the constitution.

According to the Hayward half, the remedies required do not at present lie in any action outside the existing Statute. So reactionary is their attitude that "the feasibility of transferring further subjects" is out of the question because the "time is not opportune." Objections will endure like leopard's spot. Mr. Chunilal and Mr. Cowasji in their minute repudiate what they call the "non-possumus conclusions" of their colleagues. The Hayward-half told the Muddiman Committee that a definite declaration of policy was very desirable; the Indian members have no objection to a declaration if the policy is in the right direction. They point out that the present period of marking time is a weary waste, and proceed to explain the case for further reform. Their dissent is further useful in bringing out the difficulties of Ministers and the opposition of Civilians to constitutional reform. As for the work of Government, diarchy is proved to be a futile contraption. "The main object of the Reforms," say the Indian Members, "was to secure that the country should be governed with greater regard to the Indian point of view; but this purpose has not been achieved." As if to illustrate the failure, they refer to the humiliating position of Ministers who were scantily consulted on general policy; nor was the sense of collective responsibility developed in the Government; indeed the "Ministers were clearly given to understand that it is the individual Minister who advises and the Governor acts." The futility of adding odd departments to the Transferred side is clearly demonstrated by them and they ask for the unitary system of government responsible to the Council. Full responsibility in the provinces and partial responsibility in the Centre are advocated by them. They are of opinion that no palliatives will be of any effect and that the creation of "an authority to control the Government in the shape of a responsible elected Council to take the place of the control exercised by the Secretary of State"; and they asked for a Royal Commission promptly to investigate the situation. Bureaucratic government was always unhealthy but the complication caused through diarchy makes the quest of a remedy imperative, but the Civilians want to be left supreme and undisturbed. Their letter to the Government of India is as heartless as it is dull, and the document does not contain any useful suggestion. The suggestion that the Superior Services should be safeguarded is the main recommendation of our Civilian lords to the Muddiman Committee. Without suggesting amendments to the Act they remark solemnly that "the spirit is of more importance than the mere phrases" which presumably impede the working of the Reforms From time to time we hear of different views as to the immediate need of India for further progress. Some say it is the Indianisation of the Services, others the capacity of national defence and still others that everything should start with the electorates; the Bombay Government seem to hold that the foundations of Indian freedom should be composed of parties. Parliament has parties fighting, and the Bombay Government are surprised that there are no reliable non-official parties in the Council to pull in different directions.

Is party-practice the beginning of provincial responsibility? Are two parties likely to light when the prize is in neither hands? The late Sir Asutosh Chaudhari is credited with the epigram about subject-nations having no politics. When the Civilian section remark that Parliament has parties to work democracy, they do not enquire whether parties arose in England before the Parliament became free and supreme; it was after wresting power from autocratic rulers that Parliament entered in zest in the game of party-rotation. As long as a party of officials remain solidly together in the Council, so long will the sight be a reminder to non-officials of the disabilities that must hold them together. Mr. Chunilal and Mr. Cowasji say that the formation of a Government or Ministerial Party is impracticable. We regard their exposition of the party problem exceptionally brilliant. We do not apologise for a long quotation, as it is full of relevant piquancy:—

"There are matters on which Indians of shades of opinion belonging to all parties and communities are united. They believe that the administration is expensive and top-heavy; that curtailment of expenditure in the whole of Government, especially in the reserved half and amongst the higher officers of both reserved and transferred departments is called for. They demand a much more rapid rate of Indianisation. They resist extra taxation, not only because they believe that the country is too poor to bear additional burdens but also because they cannot control the allotment and use of revenue. They are insistent on the demand for a far greater extension of education and for the abolition of drink and intoxicating drugs. They resent the control of the Secretary of State over the All-India Services. The Ministers could only get a majority on these lines and were they to take a prominent part in organising such a party the reserved departments would be defeated again and again in the Council until Diarchy became impossible as administration cannot be carried on by constant recourse to certification. If the Swarajists were to take office they would have to work on similar lines and the result would be the same. In the present circumstances there can only be two parties—the Government Party consisting of Executive Members, the Ministers and official members, which is the party in power, and the Opposition a part of which supports Government when it suits its purpose to do so. The existence of parties on policies postulates the possession of full responsibility by the representatives of the people.

Elementarily there can be only two parties, the Government party and the non-official party. Exceptional circumstances place some non-officials in the shadow of officials, but on crucial points they can be at one. The illustrations given by Mr. Chunilal and Mr. Cowasji are comprehensive, and they effectually answer the contention that parties should spring up for the sake of partisanship. If in Parliament one party remains endlessly and impregnably in power, there would be no division in the opposition; there would be a civil war to unseat the terror, and peaceful amenities afterwards. It is the rotation of office and opposition that sustains parties. In India the Government sit light and expect Indians to play at parties and to neutralise their energy to the relief of Government. If the Bombay Government are wistfully looking to the non-Brahmin Party, they are courting disappointment. On Tuesday in the Bombay Council, non-Brahmin leaders joined in the motion of adjournment since to them too Provincial Autonomy has become an essential commonplace in Reform. The Ministers wholly support Mr. Chunilal and Mr. Cowasji. European members of Government, by having written a document of sulky opposition have enabled the public to realise the attitude of the Government of Bombay in regard to further progress. They are content to paddle along, each apparently thinking "This is good enough for my time"; but Indian members have done well in writing a separate minute embodying enlightened opinion and thoroughly dissociating themselves from the idle arguments of the die-hard and the reactionary.

SPORTING OFFERS.

In his speech at Madras Mahatma Gandhi referring to his visit to Vaikom stated that Satyagraha, not being a war of violence but one of conversion and conviction, no opportunity would be lost by him of examining the views of the orthodox party and that, if permitted, he would wait upon H. E. the Maharani Regent of Travancore and upon the Dewan and other officials. The Maharani Regent has invited Gandhiji to be her guest at the Varkala Sanitarium where she is at present staying. We trust the invitation is an earnest of the Maharani Regent's determination to utilise the Mahatma's visit for an amicable and satisfactory settlement of a "dispute" which is creditable neither to the State and the orhodox pary in Travancore nor to Hindu society in general. It is noteworthy that the invitation follows upon the speech of the Dewan to the Travancore Popular Assembly in the course of which he made a detailed reference to the situation at Vaikom. His analysis of the situation naturally took the form of an apology for the attitude and action of the State authorities but he was compelled to make admissions which were a sufficient condemnation of both the attitude and action. The "untouchable" community, the Dewan said, "naturally feels that the prohibition is derogatory to its self-respect and it is a feeling with which every right-minded man is bound to sympathise." "It is the paramount duty of every Government," he added, "not to interfere with religious beliefs or usages based upon them so long as they are not outrageously inhuman." It hardly betrays right-thinking to say that the insult of prohibiting the use of a public road is not sufficiently outrageous to need State intervention for its removal. The Dewan, however, ended his speech with an offer for mediation which is a welcome proof that the Travancore Government have begun to realise the error of their policy. This is what he said: "A satisfactory solution of the question can be reached only through negotiations between the disputing communities and by a compromise acceptable to both. While the Government recognise the legal right of the caste Hindu communities to maintain the prohibition so long as the law is what it is, they cannot but feel that it would be wise for these communities not to insist too strongly on their legal rights but to recognise the time spirit and give up, as quickly as possible, religious beliefs and prejudices which militate against communal harmony, and to admit claims which the world has come to regard as irrefutable. The Government are prepared to do everything in their power to explore the avenues along which negotiations to this end may proceed and the needed *rapprochment* reached." The Government evidently recognise that the so-called legal rights of the orthodox party are not such as can be defended on the grounds of equity and humanity but they have not the imaginative statesmanship to amend the law. However, they have done the next best thing by offering to mediate. Gandhiji has lost no time in meeting the representatives of the orthodox party and has appealed to their reason and humanity and made them what he rightly describes as sporting offers with a view to bring the Satyagraha campaign to a close in the shortest time possible. The offers are such as can only be rejected by men who consider their prejudices and acts of injustice as the only law. By rejecting them the Vaikom orthodox party has condemned itself in the eyes of all right-thinking men. It is now the duty of the Travancore Government to give proof of the genuineness of their desire to bring about an equitable settlement either by inducing the orthodox party to reconsider their decision or to take step immediately to deprive what is an admitted injustice of its legal sanction.

Notes of the Day.

Infallible Moderatism.

Mr. Sastri has almost summed up all that could be said on the Muddiman Report by declaring that the Majority did not touch the question of constitutional reforms and that the idea that nothing should be done before 1929 has inspired the official part of the document. That is, however, not all. The Report is, in several respects, distinctly retrograde. However that may be, Mr. Sastri has done well in drawing attention to the proposed ingenious device of an economic enquiry into the rural conditions of India in order to delay political reform. It is declared that the Government of India have been so absorbed in politics for the last few years that the economic side of their duty seems to have been obliterated. The Indian people are too vividly alive to the wrongs done to them by the present system of government to be under the illusion that so long as it continues, any benefit to them in any direction of national life can be expected from it. Mr. Sastri is right, therefore, when he predicts that the institution of such an enquiry, as a substitute for political freedom, will exasperate the active political forces in India while it will leave the country absolutely cold. He is also right in thinking that the Muslims and the Moderates must abandon the last hope of co-operation with the bulk of the British community and in urging that the time is opportune for the fusion of all progressive forces in the country. Yet, despite his recognition that the bureaucracy is taking full advantage of India's disunion and unpreparedness for vigorous assertion of her right, firm in the Moderates' incurable faith in their own infallibility he asks his countrymen to work a constitution which has been shown, to be unworkable by self-respecting Indians.

Poor Relations.

Ministers are referred to as the Transferred Half of the Government. Are they part of the Government at all? The Government of India wrote a letter to all Local Governments to send their views on the Muddiman questionnaire. To this letter of April last the Local Governments sent their replies, but instead of joint deliberation among the Executive Councillors and the Ministers, the two "halves" divided, and wrote separate reports. In Bombay, the Governor-in-Council answered the enquiries made of the Local Government, and the Ministers signed a separate despatch. If the happy family-theory had prevailed, they could have treated themselves as one and recognised all as limbs of the same Government. Ministers were put in cold isolation though, of course, they were consulted before the despatch. The Ministers were put at a distance by the Local Government possibly because of a belated interest to teach them the lesson of common action and joint responsibility.

Muslims and Wakfs Act.

The All-India Muslim League, which held its sittings in Bombay in December last, unanimously passed a resolution demanding the enforcement of the Mussalman Wakfs Act of 1923 in this Presidency. The resolution of the League was but an inadequate expression of the strong feeling that exists among Muslims on the subject. The All-India Shiah Conference, which held its session in Bombay this week, has fully voiced the true feelings of all sections of Muslims by not only demanding the immediate enforcement of the Act but by also urging the deletion of the exemption clause which, as it points out, is contrary to the best interests of the Shiahs because the enforcement of the Act is absolutely necessary in case of all sections of Muslims. This emphatic expression of view strengthens the demands of the vast majority of Dawoodi Bohras who are opposed to the exemption of their trusts and it is to be hoped that the resolution of the Shiah Conference will bring home to the Government of Bombay the danger of delay in applying the Act to all Muslim trusts without exception, in the Presidency.

Boycott of Indians in S. Africa.

We referred the other day to the campaign of Asiatic boycott on which the Whites in Johannesburg have embarked. An organisation called the Southern Suburbs European Association has been busy for sometime with the object of depriving Indian shop-keepers of their customers. This is done by picketing through the aid not only of adults but also of Boy Scouts. The Johannesburg correspondent of the 'Natal Mercury" thus describes the progress of this campaign:

"Our campaign is having splendid results," was the reply of Mr. Kirby, Secretary of the Southern Suburbs European Association, when asked this morning as to the progress of a determined attempt to rid the southern suburbs of the Asiatic trader.

"Already we know that 25 per cent., of the people to whom we have presented the seriousness to themselves and to the white community in general which must follow through trading with Indians, are giving their orders to the shops owned by the Europeans."

For two months the Southern Suburbs European Association, with Mr. Kirby acting as hon. secretary, has been operating, and all concerned are justly proud of what they have accomplished.

"We are now expecting a large exodus of Asiatic traders from Turffontein and Forest Hill," continued Mr. Kirby, "and we are anxious that Ophirton in particular should protect itself against an invasion of those people who havt left our districts. For a long time past residents have waited and done nothing, believing that the Government would take action."

Nor is that all. According to "Indian Opinion", the Turffontein district is inhabited, to a very large extent, by members of the so-called White League and it is not safe for any Indian or coloured person to enter some parts of the district by night especially, as stones are being hurled invariably and revolver shots are also occasionally heard. Several instances of Indians having been thus attacked, the journal adds, have occurred but where Indians or Natives are concerned even the Police authorities are loath to take any notice.

ART HORIZON.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS.

The dependence on the paternal guidance of those who accept no responsibility to the people of this country must now cease. More often than not the interests behind them have considered their ignorance of the conditions here as the best qualification for them. We cannot rely perpetually on ignorance or vested interests. And we cannot expect the impossible. The International Exhibition of Modern Decorative Art to be opened in the forthcoming spring season at Paris has set apart a section for the exhibits from the British Empire. The exhibitors are to apply directly to the "British Commissary to the International Exhibition of Modern Decorative Arts, c/o British Embassy, Paris." The question is; are exhibitors from India to be allowed the same freedom and space that will be obtained for, say, the exhibitors from England? We in India are now learning to protect our artistic interests by organised efforts. There have been now a fair sprinkling of Art Societies nearly all over the country. It is for them to take the initiative, for them to see that these international competitions are really representative of the talent and genius of the country. It is their task. They should not delegate it to kind officials nominated by Government.

Indian Architects.

The International competition for designs of the plan of a Conference Hall for the League of Nations at Geneva open to the nationals who are members of the League should serve as another occasion for the assertion of the legitimate claims of architects in India. The Bombay Architectural Association should see that no well-intentioned official is allowed to interfere with their destiny. The Bombay Government ought to be able to provide them with the necessary information.

Prix de Delhi

No intuition or insight is necessary to realise the perfect indifference to opinion in this country implied in the statements in the Assembly framed as an official reply to Mr. N. M. Joshi's questions about the scheme for encouragement of Indian art, sprung as a surprise a little over a month ago during the discussion in the Council of State on Mr. Jaffer's resolution for the *Prix de Delhi*, by the Architect of New Delhi. That was the first time the alternative scheme has been mentioned. No one as yet knows precisely what it is. The architect of New Delhi is evidently the sole author of the scheme. It was the outcome of the memorandum submitted by Sir Edwin Lutyens on 30th March, 1922, not the outcome of public demands nor even of any inspiration from the Government. To those who know *Prix de Delhi* the date is significant. And, the scheme about which no one in this country had heard a whisper would have been approved by the Government without the sanction of the people of this country. Nothing was done with regard to that scheme at present. Mr. Ley was "free to admit" "mainly for financial reasons." It should be observed, moreover, that Mr. Baker, the other architect of New Delhi, does not regard the scheme as "embodying his view of what is of immediate or essential importance." So that, the only people who have as yet appeared interested in the scheme by Sir Edwin Lutyens are Sir Edwin Lutyens and the Commissioner of Delhi. Was there ever such a complete travesty of public rights? Sir Edwin has already wasted crores of the hard-earned rupees of the poor ryots of this land. Is that the reason why he is not allowed to regard the Government of India, the people and the artistic future of this country as his private property?

A Fitting Memorial.

At a public meeting of condolence at Rajahmundry it has been resolved to found a School of Art at the place as a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Ram Rao. Sjt. Subarao Pantalu, who moved the resolution, remarked, "that there was no doubt an arts section in the Andhra Jateeya Kalashala at Masulipatam, but that was more after the Bengali school of art." It was, he added, the duty of the 'Andhras to preserve and maintain the Andhra School of Art founded by the late Mr. Ram Rao."

Shia Art Exhibition

The Arts and Crafts Exhibition organised by the All-India Shia Conference is of great interest to students of Indian arts and crafts. The exhibits from the Lucknow School of Art, particularly the work of Mr. Askari, and the prints from the same place demonstrate many instructive points in the development of the arts and the crafts. But the most interesting feature of the exhibition is the collection of old Mughal paintings of the time of Jahangir, the property of a well known collector of Jaunpur. This is the first time they have been shown to the public.

Gujarat' Kala.

Efforts are made to organise, some time in October next, an arts and crafts exhibition at Surat. The exhibits will be mainly from Gujarat and Bombay. The organisers must be active as well as earnest.

Madras Art Exhibition.

The annual exhibition of the Madras Fine Arts Society was opened recently. It contained many interesting exhibits. There were also contributions from some of the artists in Bombay. But the exhibition is said to be not quite up to the mark.

A New Regime.

Mr. Asit Kumar Haldar has been appointed as the principal of the Lucknow School of Art. Mr. A. I Banerji has been entrusted with similar work at Na-

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MISSION TO VAIKOM.

HINDU-MUSLIM TANGLE.

"I HAVE ONLY ONE MESSAGE ---KHADDAR."

MAHATMA'S SPEECH AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, March 9.

Following is a fuller report of Mahatma Gandhi's speech at the public meeting held in his honour at Madras:—

I thank you all sincerely, the various associations, for the addresses presented to me this afternoon. It is a matter for great pity that even after so many years, it is not possible for you to understand Hindi or Hindusthani. And it is a matter of shame and sorrow for me that I am unable to speak to you either in Tamil or in Telgu. I was looking forward to the pleasure of being able to address audiences in the Southern presidency in Tamil if I had been allowed my six years' stay in Yervada. Unfortunately for you, it was not to be. But I hope that a time will come when you will insist on people coming from northern and western provinces on addressing you in Hindi or Hindusthani. You may know, if you don't know you ought to know, that over Rs. 75,000 has been brought from other provinces of India to the Southern presidency in order to enable you to pick up Hindi. There are teachers covering the Presidency who give lessons in Hindi to all who take the trouble of learning it. If you have not yet availed yourself of the opportunity let me hope you will do so now. It is but a stage in my journey that I find myself today in Madras. I have come not to pay a visit to Madras but to visit the Satyagrahis of Vykom. And it is after I finish my work, if I have time left, I intend to pass a few days in Madras and renew my acquaintance with you individually. Meanwhile I ask you to respond to the request from the chair to pray for success to my mission to Vykom.

I am going to Vykom personally to show my sympathy with and support to the devoted band of Satyagrahis of that place. I hope, if they will let me, to wait on the orthodox party men to find their view of the question. Satyagraha not being a war of violence but one of conversion and conviction, no opportunity will be lost by me to examine the views of the orthodox party. If she will graciously permit, I hope to wait on the Maharani Regent and upon the Dewan and other officials. For me the question of untouchability is a deeply religious question. It is a matter of penance and purification on the part of those who are not untouchables. It is a matter of essential reform in Hinduism. If you will out of deep conviction pray for success I want all that prayer of yours for my mission.

PRESENT SITUATION.

I know that having come, you want me to speak on the present situation of India. But you will not expect me to speak on what may be called the political side of the question I am uninterested in it. Whilst it is an integral part of the Congress I have purposely refrained from interesting myself in it. I have no aptitude for it nor faith in it. It does not mean that others need or should not have faith in it. My life's work is chalked out for me. I know for certain that if we can ensure reform from within, other things will follow as day fallows night. And I am equally certain that if there is no reform from within, every effort in the Legislative Councils and Legislative Assemblies and on our behalf in London will be perfectly fruitless. This is not said by way of criticism of those who take part in that activity. But it is said to emphasise the fact that if you and I are to help the fruition of the programme we must work from within. What can your Councillors do if Hindus and Muslims fly at one another's throats? What can the Councillor do on the Council floor if we Hindus ostracise a fifth of our own kith and kin? What can they do if we cannot identify ourselves with the down-trodden, poverty-stricken masses of India by turning the wheel and wearing Khaddar? I am told times without number in season and out of season that nothing can be done in this great country of ours unless there is some excitement provided for the people. Please remember that Swaraj is not the product of excitement or intoxication. Swaraj will be the natural and inevitable result of businesslike habits. It will be the natural and inevitable result of co-operation among our own ranks, of exact discipline, of obedience, of sustained energy, of willing, well-meant calculated service. It will be the natural and inevitable result of co-operative industry on the part of the whole nation, of enlightened awakening among the masses of India. Half a dozen or dozen cities of India alone working together cannot bring Swaraj. We who have attained a degree of political consciousness and begun to love our country must spread ourselves out to the masses and go back to the villages.

HINDU-MOSLEM PROBLEM.

Of Hindu-Moslem unity, you know what I have said in Bombay. Those of you who know spinning will understand the simile I am going to bring forward. Spinners while unwinding the yarn from the spindle find it on occasions entangled. You know the more you try to undo the tangle, the more knotty it becomes. A wise spinner in order not to lose his temper leaves it aside till he has cooled down. So, it is with the Hindu-Moslem question. It has become a hopeless tangle at the present moment. I thought I was an expert in solving that tangle as I think I am also an expert in spinning. But, for the time being, I have put away in my cup-board this Hindu-Muslim tangle. But that does

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"A NATIONAL AND JUST CLAIM"

FREEDOM OF PASSAGE

MAHATMA'S EFFORTS AT SETTLEMENT.

VAIKOM OPPOSITONISTS ABDURATE

COCHIN, March 11.

Early yesterday morning, Mr. Gandhi joined the Satyagrahis in prayer and exhorted them to carry on their campaign until success was theirs, and not to be perturbed by his being in their midst. He complimented them on their devotion to the task they had taken up. He knew most of them were men of action and not of speech

Later, Mr. Gandhi granted interviews to Mr. Pitt, Commissioner of Police; Mr. Frank Brookmann, Senior Secretary, Y. M. C. A.'s in Kerla, and Mr. V. V. Aiyer of the Tamil Gurukula. Mr. Pitt discussed with Mr. Gandhi the issues involved in the Vaikom struggle. On the question of inter-dining in the Vidyalaya, which was the subject of Mr. Aiyer's interview with Mr. Gandhi, the latter favoured the view that the scruples of those who had differences as regards inter-dining should be observed.

MAHATMA DISCUSSES WITH "OPPOSITIONISTS."

Mr. Gandhi met by invitation local caste Hindu "oppositionists". He was accompanied by Mr. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Krishnaswami Iyer and others. Discussion with the caste Hindu representatives lasted for over three hours, and Mr. Gandhi made certain practical proposals to bring the struggle to a speedy conclusion. These alternative proposals were arbitration, referendum, and examination by select Pundits of the Sankara Smritis. The Oppositionists declined to accept any of these offers.

In the evening, Mr. Gandhi addressed a huge public meeting on the situation. Prominent among those present were Mr. Pitt, the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Subranamiya Iyer, District Magistrate.

MAHATMA RECEIVES ADDRESS.

Mr. Gandhi was presented with an address by the Ezuhavas of Ambalapuzha. In reply,, Mr. Gandhi explained that Satyagraha was to obtain for the "untouchables" and the "Unapproachables' " freedom of passage along the roads closed to them. He said this was a national and a just claim. As a "Sanathani" Hindu, Mr. Gandhi claimed to know sufficient of the Shastras to assure them that the untouchability and unapproachability as practiced were not supported by the Shastras. Besides, continued Mr. Gandhi, Hinduism like every other religion had to submit itself to the test of reason and any religion which entrenched itself behind Shastric injunction was bound to fall. Mr. Gandhi then referred to his interviews with caste Hindu Oppositionists, and said he had appealed to their reason, humanity and the Hindusim in them but he was sorry he could not produce in them the impressions he wanted to, He did not despair and hoped there would be response later. He had made three sporting offers to them which, while they were binding on him and the Satyagrahis, could be accepted or rejected by his orthodox friends. He had made this uni-lateral contract with a view to bring the campaign to a close in the shortest possible time. He was glad he was able to bear testimony to the good relations between the police and the Satyagrahis.

PLAY THE GAME NOBLY.

He knew prejudices died hard, and untouchability was an error of long ago. Public opinion in and outside Vaikom was going strong in their favour. If they played the game nobly and silently, suffering patiently, the victory was theirs. Government was holding the scales evenly. Judging from the Dewan's address, whether this was true or not, the credit would be theirs if both the parties came to an honourable understanding without intervention.

Mr. Gandhi leaves Vaikom this afternoon for Alleppy *en route* to Quilon.—A.P.

A VERANDAH GIVES WAY.

2 KILLED : 12 INJURED.

CALCUTTA, March 11.

Burrabazaar was the scene of a tragic occurrence this morning which resulted in the death of two persons and injuries to twelve others. As a 'holi' procession was passing by one of the houses in the street, 14 persons occupying that house came out on to the veranda to see, when suddenly the verandah gave way throwing all fourteen down to the pavement, 33 feet below. They were soon extricated from under the debris and removed to hospital where two died subsequently. The condition of two others is serious.—A. P.

A correspondent wires:—

Vaidyaraj Yadavaji Trivijramji has been elected as President of the 15th session of the All-India Ayurved Conference to be held at Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar, of the 7th, 8th and 9th April, 1925. About 1,600 invitation letters have been sent out to the leading Vaidyas all over India.

A correspondent wires from Lucknow:—

The Nadwat-ul-Ulema sessions started on the 8th and ended on the 10th March at Lucknow with two sittings daily. Maulvi Habibur Rahman Sherwani presided. The sessions was a great success. The speakers appealed for propagation of Islam, funds for boarding house and advancement of education. Deputations were formed to go round the country for funds. Next year the session will be held at Ambala.

MUDDIMAN REPORT IN ASSEMBLY

ALLOTMENT OF A DAY

NON-OFFICIAL MOTION TO-DAY.

ATTITUDE OF SWARAJISTS & INDEPENDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 11.

Opinion is slowly crystalising among non-official members of the Legislative Assembly, over the two sets of views contained in the Muddiman Committee's report.

To-morrow in the Assembly Non-officials will ask for the allotment of a day for discussion of the report, so that His Excellency Lord Reading may fully realise the feelings of non-officials before he starts on his journey to England to confer with Lord Birkenhead. Some of the Independents are in favour of an adjournment motion, but Swarajists as a body are opposed to this course of doubtful utility. In any case a discussion is likely in the Assembly before the close of this session.

This evening I went round Raisina, and ascertained the views of some representative spokesmen in the Assembly. Unfortunately, Pandit Motilal Nehru has not yet returned from his visit to Patna, in connection with Berar's views for the Ministry in the Central Provinces, nor has Mr. Rangachariar returned from his visit to a place of pilgrimage in the United Provinces; but from the discussion I had with several others, it appears that the opinion is more or less divided, excepting the Anglo-Indian view which is wholeheartedly in favour of the majority view for a screwing up here and screwing up there. The Independents and Swarajists unreservedly condemn the Majority Report as reactionary and mischievous, in particular the suggestion to withdraw the jurisdiction of courts is quoted to prove the repressive character of the Majority recommendations. Both the Independents and Swarajists refer to the restricted character of the Terms of Reference of the Committee, and while the former accept them as more or less *fait accompli* and proceed to support the minority demand for a Royal Commission the Swarajists condemn the whole enquiry and ask not for a Royal Commission but for a Round Table Conference or some committee which will be really representative of Indian views and Indian interests. In fact, the Swarajists maintain the stand they took up when Pandit Motilal's resolution for constitutional advance was made, and which was agreed to by the Assembly including the Independents. They question the preamble of the Government of India Act, and aver that Indians claim the right to decide for themselves the kind of Government they want and take the minority to task for not mentioning this point in their report. It is further argued by them that the failure of dyarchy was foreseen by Congressmen even before the Amritsar Congress, that is, soon after the publication of the Montford Scheme of Reforms, and it need not have required a Muddiman Committee at a cost of Rs. 46,000 to declare that the unworkable dyarchy has failed. Moreover the majority arguments in favour of the retention of dyarchy are unsound, and here the Swarajists recognise that the minority have made a definite demand for the recasting of the whole Constitution, but Mr. Patel would question the right of the Minority to give indirect support to certain of the Majority proposals. While holding the view that no advance is possible within the Act one is in favour of full Responsible Government not only in the Provinces but also in the centre, and would ask that the military should be at once transferred to responsible Ministers, for otherwise he sees no prospect of India ever making herself ready to defend herself. He therefore disagrees with the principle enunciated by the Minority that self-defence is a vital condition of political advance.

Mr. Patel frankly told me that he would have nothing to do with either the Majority or the Minority Report, but sticks to the demand for a Round Table Conference, because it is the right of the people of India to determine for themselves their destiny, but other Swarajists while being more or less of the same views as Mr. Patel would criticise the views of both the Majority and Minority on the grounds mentioned in their respective documents. Referring to the Majority argument that there is no possibility of the grant of provincial autonomy under the Montford Scheme they refer to section 45 of the Act which clearly provides for the classification of the subject in relation to the functions of Government as Central and Provincial for the purpose of distinguishing the functions of local legislatures from those of the Governor-General in Council and Indian Legislature. The Majority view that there should be no responsibility in the Central Government is characterised as reactionary, and as running counter to the views declared by even the Moderate section of Indian opinion, which gave evidence before the Committee. It appears, therefore, that in the Assembly, the Swarajists while giving an indirect support to the Minority view, will stand fast by the demand for a Round Table Conference, or a Committee with freer terms of reference to recast the whole constitutional fabric of India. The Independents it is apparent will give their support to the Minority view for a Royal Commission and strongly support the idea of a deputation to England if for no other purpose than at least to see that there is no misrepresentation of India's demands by designing politicians and reactionary bodies.

PROTEST AT CENTRAL GOVT'S ATTITUDE.

INDEPENTENTS DECIDE TO REJECT A FEW DEMANDS.

DELHI, March 11.

The Independent Party in the Legislative Assembly met and resolved to-day that as a constitutional protest against the

(Continued in Column 6.)

"LITTLE SHORT OF TRAGEDY"

BUREAUCRACY'S GAME OF LOSING TIME

MR. SASTRIS APPEAL FOR FUSION OF PARTIES.

BANGALORE, March 11.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivas Sastri in making a statement to the "Guardian", on the Muddiman Report, said that the report was exactly as he expected. "The Majority do not touch the question of constitutional reforms. Even where action under the rules might lead to some advance under the constitution their recommendations fall short of what is possible. The idea that nothing should be done before 1929 has inspired the official part of the document. The report of the Minority is not as full and thorough-going as it might have been under other terms of reference. It is satisfactory so far as it goes, but what good is it now. If the Labour Government were in power there was just the possibility that the more ardent reformers might have taken advantage of it to demand the appointment of a Royal Commission. Speculation is naturally active about the Viceroy's visit to England at this juncture. Whether his liberal tendencies will take him so far as to recommend some action in the direction of the Muddiman Report is problematical. He will find a hostile atmosphere in which his only ally will be the ambition of Lord Birkenhead. This may lead to much or little. Meanwhile what is clear is that the ingenuity of some powerful section in London has discerned the red herring in the shape of the economic enquiry into the rural conditions of India. Whatever the Secretary of State may be persuaded to think of, this it is safe to predict, that it will exasperate the active political forces of India while it would leave the country absolutely cold. If time must be lost a less costly and irritating farce could be devised."—A. P.

"LITTLE SHORT OF TRAGEDY."

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri added:—"Within a few days, India has seen the repudiation of the promise of Sandhurst, persistence in policy of Ordinance, the barrenness of the Reforms Committee's report and, on top of all, passing over Sir Abdur Rahim. The Minority report might have had some use in strengthening the hands of Colonel Wedgwood and others in the Labour Government. The present Tory Cabinet's temper and attitude towards weak peoples is unmistakably proved by its action in the cases of Egypt, Russia, Germany and the Geneva Protocol. Lord Birkenhead has taken the Anglo-Indian community's view that India's malady is economic and the first necessity is investigation into conditions of rural life. It is an admirable purpose if it is in response to the Assembly's demand and intended to meet the long standing cry of economic deterioration. But probably it is only diversion of attention to lose time till 1929. If Lord Reading advocates as Liberal policy, he has no chance in the present hostile atmosphere. The Bureaucracy here has the phrase "peaceful and ordered movement towards responsible Government" on its lips, but in action has all but declared its determination to take full advantage of India's dissension and unpreparedness for vigorous assertion of her rights. It is little short of a tragedy, Mahomedans and Moderates must abandon the last hope of co-operation with the bulk of the British community for the sake of which they have sacrificed their standing in the Indian political world and even a great measure of self-respect. Bharmaputra himself could not blame them any more for impatience or ill-temper.

PLEA FOR FUSION OF PROGRESSIVE PARTIES.

The budget demands will necessarily get short shrift, from the Independents no less than the Swarajists. The time is most opportune for the fusion of progressive parties provided the Swarajists drop the stale shibboleths and tactics which weaken the country. Full use of the existing power and opportunities is the sole condition of further progress, and sleepless propaganda both in England and in India is the paramount need of the hour.—A. P.

MR. DE VALERA'S DISCLAIMER.

DUBLIN, March 10.

Mr. De Valera denies all knowledge of the invitation reported by the Brussels' newspapers to have been extended to him by the Belgian Activist Movement to lecture in Brussels.—Reuter.

SIR ALEXANDER HOSIE DEAD.

LONDON, March 10.

The death is announced of Sir Alexander Hosie.—Reuter.

[Sir Alexander Hosie was born in 1853 and was an M.A. of Aberdeen University. He passed all his life in China in Consular and other services. He wrote several books on China and was the Editor of Philips' Commercial Map of China.]

WIRELESS BEAM STATIONS

LONDON, March 10.

In the House of Commons the Postmaster-General announced that the sites for the beam stations for communicating with India, South Africa and Australia had not yet been determined pending the latter Governments' arrangement for erection of corresponding stations, but a small beam station communicating with Canada would be completed by about November.—Reuter.

BENGAL MINISTRY.

REFUSAL OF SALARIES

THREATENED CONSEQUENCES.

ALLAHABAD, March 11.

Apropos the statement of Lord Lytton on the Bengal Ministry, the "Pioneer" says: Lord Lytton is to be congratulated on the clear and precise statement issued by the Government of Bengal in announcing the names of the newly appointed Ministers. Lord Lytton has made it plain that refusal of the whole of demand for the salaries of Ministers would have the effect not only of forcing the resignation of the existing Ministers, but of preventing the appointment of any successors. The effect of this would be that Bengal would hereafter be governed by the Governor-in-Council. On the other hand, a reduction of the amout payable to the Ministers by a nominal sum will be regarded as a vote of the amount tpayable to the Ministers who will resign forthwith and others will be appointed in their places. So the Swarajists and their sympathisers cannot complain that the constitutional position is in any way obscure. The constitutional methods have been indicated where whereby the Council can get rid of the ministers who do not enjoy the confidence of the House A similar clear indication regarding the constitutional position seems to be called for in the Central Provinces.—Free Press of India.

CHINESE SITUATION.

SWATOW OCCUPIED,

CANTON, March 11.

Sun-Yat-Sen's headquarters announces that Swatow was peacefully occupied. All "rebel" leaders that is, supporters of General Chenchuingming, Sun-Wat-Sen's rival, have fled from the town.—Reuter.

DR. SUN-YAT-SEN'S HEALTH

"END IS APPROACHING."

PEKING, March 11.

According to the latest bulletin, the condition of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen has become worse and the entourage fear that the end is approaching.—Reuter.

WAHABI BOMBARDMENT SLACKENS.

WILL DEFENDERS HOLD OUT?

LONDON, March 11.

News from Jeddah indicates that the Wahabi bombardment is diminishing, and the defenders seem likely to be able to hold out for some time. No British casualties have occurred.—Reuter.

DACOITIES IN SINDH.

AN M. L. C'S FIRM RAIDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, March 11.

The insecurity of life and property has been latterly increasing in Sindh. Criminals have become emboldened at the police inefficiency. Armed dacoits entered the busines premises at Sukkur of Mukhi Jethanand, Member, Bombay Legislative Council the other day killing one man. Even the house of the Reverend Father of the Catholic Church at Hyderabad, within two minutes' walk from the police station and the head quarters of the armed police, was raided a few days ago. He defended himself by using a rifle. A railway station was attacked only last week, the station-master having had to run for his life. The news have now come of persistent thefts in Padidan, even in the centre of bazar. With the police corrupt and inefficient and the rich people unarmed, the dacoits have an easy time.

LAYING FOUNDATION STONES OF REGULATORS.

LAHORE, March 11.

The Nawab of Bhawalpur performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Regulator of the Islam Weir of the Sutlej River on the 9th instant, when His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab was also present. On the 10th instant His Excellency the Governor and the Nawab of Bhawalpur travelled to Suleimanke, where His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the Pakpattan Regulator. The Nawab of Bhawalpur also laid the foundation stone of the Regulator of the Eastern Sadiqia and Fordwat canals.—A.P.

Official and Personal

Major G. Williamson arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Wednesday.

H. H. Princess Sophia Duleep Singh, Commander and Mrs. F. W. Belf, Mr. W. K. Richardson and Mrs. L. S. Tuckerman lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay presided at the Annual Prize Day of the Sassoon Reformatory at Matunga on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the Officers of the 1/14th Bombay Grenadiers at 16, Queen's Road, on Wednesday.

"HOLD OUR HAND"

SWARAJISTS AND OFFICE

PT. MOTILAL'S RESOLUTION.

The following is the copy of the draft resolution which Pandit Motilal wanted to move in the Executive meeting of the All-Indian Swaraj Party, which was held at its emergent meeting at Patna to consider the situation facing the C. P. Swaraj Councillors: "Resolved that under article 15 of the constitution of the Swaraj Party, this Committee do instruct the Swarajist Members of the C. P. Council, (a) thatt they should not offer themselves as candidates for ministerships nor accept such ministerships if they are offered to them, (b) that they should take no part in the debate, or voting on the budget or the demands for grants except to make a statement (if they so desire) to the effect communicated to them by Pandit Motilal Nehru on the 28th February last, (c) that in the event of any Swarajists Member of the C. P. Council not complying with the above instructions, he should in terms of the undertaking given to the Party, forthwith resign his seat in the Council and seek re-election if so advised."

The natura of the statement referred to above is understood to be to the following effect:—"That Swarajists are waiting to see what the intentions of the Government are. Meanwhile, we hold our hand without committing ourselves in any way. We reserve to ourselves the right of adopting whatever course we may be advised when the Reform Enquiry Committee report is published and the Government has indicated what its real intentions are. We therefore abstain from voting."

(Continued from column 3).

attitude of the Government of India and the Secretary of State towards the question of further constitutional reforms and as a condemnation of their general policy, one or more of the following demands on which the President allows general discussion should be entirely rejected:—

(1) Viceroy's household and allowances of the Governor-General;

(2) Executive Council;

(3) Expenditure in England under control of the Secretary of State.

This decision has been made a Party question and members are to vote in accordance with the decision. Some members of the Party expressed the desire that all the three demands mentioned above must be rejected even though the President might allow a general discussion on only one motion, while others thought otherwise. On this point members are free to vote as they think best. A Whip has been issued to the above effect by Mr. Shunmukam Chetty and Mr. B. Das.—A.P.

VICEROY'S SUPPORTING MINORITY REPORT.

"ENTIRELY LACKING IN FOUNDATION

ALLAHABAD, March 11.

The "Pioneer" says that the comment of the "London Daily News" on the Viceroy's attitude towards the report of the Muddiman Committee is regarded, in well-informed quarters, as the outcome of an ingenious speculatiton rather than as an authoritative deduction from the known facts. The suggestion that His Excellency favours the Minority report and intends to go to extreme lengths to impress his views on the subject on the Cabinet is held to be entirely lacking in otherwise receive.—Free Press of India.

EXTEND DYARCHY.

A EUROPEAN VIEW.

MADRAS, March 11.

Mr. W. Alexander, Acting Chairman, European Association, interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, said:—

"There is little fault to be found in the recommendations put forward in the Majority Report excepting those which relate to the transfer of more subjects. It is true they do not amount to very much but I would prefer to see no change made at the present juncture. No doubt, with the improvement, in economic conditions throughout the country, the working of the transferred departments will become easier and it would be better to let them have a further run of two to three years before making any addition or in any way altering the present arrangement. At the end of this further period it would probably be more clearly seen that Diarchy is workable. It appears from the Report that generally speaking what is probably the most important side of the Reforms, namely the uplifting of the electorate politically, has been almost entirely overlooked or disregarded. It is evident that a great deal has to be done in this direction by the Council Members. Improvement can only be brought about by constant work and propaganda in the constituencies, and until the importance of this is fully realized and enlightenment practised, the claims of the leaders for further measures towards self-Government are not likely to get such favourably consideration as they would otherwise received.—Free Press of India.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE AND CONVENTION.

TO MEET AT CAWNPORE ON APRIL 11

MADRAS, March 11.

Dr. Annie Besant, General Secretary of the National Conference and Convention, writes to say that the meeting of the Conference and Convention adjourned in February to allow the All Parties Committee to finish its labours is now fixed to be held at Cawnpore on 11th, 12th, 13th April and subsequent days, if necessary. She earnestly begs members to take part in the work of drafting the Constitution to which they pledged themselves in 1923.—A. P.

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY

ITS INVALUABLE WORK

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the David Sassoon Reformatory Association, Matunga, was held on Wednesday H. E. the Governor presiding. There was an interesting programme of recitations and drills in the beginning.

EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. E. J. Bunburry, the Chairman of the Committee, in the course of his report said that in the year 1923-24 they had a deficit of Rs. 6,000 on an expenditure of Rs 89,00. This deficit was due to many causes. One of them was that the boys received Rs. 2,500 less wages owing to the mill strike.

The Committee however, had seen the necessity of economy in management and they had been duly effected. During the year under report 148 new boys were admitted, and at one time they had as many as 355 boys on the rolls. They were trying to see that the workshop was made as self-supporting as possible. They had made a new departure this year by establishing a tailor's shop, and a large number of clothes for the boys were made there and the shop was doing extremely well. The Institute was making its own fittings, and the Committee would accept the suggestion of His Excellency that they should spin their own yarn and weave their own cloth. Discipline on the whole was good and they were doing their best to maintain a good standard in that respect. Of the boys leaving the Institution about one-third got themselves employed in hotel and such other service; one-sixth in cotton mills; one-sixth in miscellaneous trades and the remainder one-sixth either returned to their friends or relatives. The Committee had arranged for the boys to give lectures on morality. The Committee had purposely arranged the ceremony on a public holiday in order to give the public an opportunity of being present on the occasion and also to allow old boys visiting the Institution again.

He then requested the Governor to give away the prizes to the boys.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Sir Leslie Wilson then said:

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen — I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the very kind way in which you have welcomed me here to your annual prize-giving ceremony. It was, I think, a very wise decision on the part of my predecessor's Government to associate someone in a prominent position among the business community of Bombay with the management of this Institution, and I consider that Government were particularly fortunate to find the present Chairman willing to undertake the duties which this appointment involves, and able to spare the time, which I fear must on some occasions be rather a difficult matter for him, to attend to the various needs of the Institution. I agree with your Chairman that this is a good example of what can be done by a combination of official and non-official management. It is an example of a direction in which such co-operation is likely to produce, and has produced, the best results, not only from the point of view of Government, but of the community at large, and I attach so much importance to the work of this Institution that I hope I shall be able to visit it as least once a year.

I should particularly like the boys who are here to remember that this is called an industrial and reformatory institution, and that their presence here is intended not to be a punishment, but to give them an opportunity for learning some useful industry, and for the reform of their behaviour in whatever direction it may have been defective in the past. While, however, the object of the Institution is reform and not punishment, it does not necessarily follow that this can be achieved by any slackness of management, or unduly sentimental treatment. There is a happy mean between rigid discipline and slackness of control. I find, not only here, but in other similar institutions in the Presidency, particularly in the Reformatory School at Poona, that happy mean has been, to a great degree, attained; and for this result the Committee, Superintendent, and Staff have every reason for sincere congratulation. I have been connected with a good many schools, homes, orphanages, etc. for boys, and I have always found that, if a boy realises that you make it a point of honour with him that he will properly behave himself, you have few cases in which you are disappointed; and if you deal, as you ought to deal with those cases, with firm but just discipline, such cases become, month by month, and year by year, less and less, until it is a most exceptional circumstance for any serious misbehaviour to take place.

Here, you do, I understand, trust the boys and appoint your monitors from the boys to look after other boys with excellent results. One does not expect boys to be faultless—they would not be real boys if they were—and, naturally, here one would expect it all the less; but there are many degrees of faults and bad behaviour, and, if we remember we were boys ourselves once, it makes it far easier to make that distinction between degrees of misbehaviour which in the training of lads is so essential.

I am sorry that you have not an adequately trained Physical Training Instructor. This is, to my mind, most important, and is, as you say Mr. Chairman, a specialist part of your routine. I hope you will get one very soon, for proper physical training is essential to your lads here, and means perhaps more to them, especially during their first months here, than anything else.

From the figures which the Chairman has given, I notice that the Institution was filled last year to its fullest capacity. I am afraid that this cannot be ascribed to the popularity of the Institution, for I know that the boys who come here do not do so of their own accord. What is most gratifying is to find that the year's work has been entirely satisfactory, and that many improvements have been made in the management of the Institution.

ASSURANCE OF SUPPORT.

I am very glad that still further progress has been made by the Committee in endeavouring to supply, as far as possible, the needs of the boys by their own efforts. There seems to me to be no very obvious reason why the boys, who, in after life, will have to maintain themselves, should not be able to do so almost completely while they are here, and I can assure the Chairman and the Committee that I shall be prepared to give all the support I can to any proposals they may put forward for further developments in this direction. It would, I think, be an excellent thing if you could spin your own yarn and make your own cloth in the way in which the Chairman proposes.

I entirely agree that one of the most important aspects of your Institution is to try to look after the boys after they have left, and it is an excellent idea to ask them to come back here on the annual prize day. I am very glad to see so many old boys here to-day, and indeed, it was mainly in order to enable them to attend that I consented to perform this ceremony on a public holiday. I hope this practice will be followed in future, and that those who have enjoyed the great benefit of training in this Institution will shew their appreciation, in after life, by endeavouring to accept the invitation sent to them by the Committee.

With regard to the question of sanitary arrangements to which your Chairman has referred, I find that plans and estimates were submitted to Government for these improvements, but that the estimates have been returned to the department concerned for certain amendments which appeared to be necessary, and, on account of the reductions which had to be made in all branches of Government expenditure, the amount which was proposed to be entered in the Budget for this purpose next year has had to be omitted. I hope, however, that the plans and estimates will be amended as soon as possible, and I have no doubt that, when this has been done, the possibility of providing funds for the execution of the work at the earliest possible date will be sympathetically considered by Government.

I fully endorse everything that has been said by the Chairman regarding the work of the Staff. On behalf of Government and of the public of Bombay, I wish to thank Mr Bunbury for all that he personally has done, and is doing, for this Institution, and to congratulate him on the very real progress which has been made in its management during the time he has been its Chairman.

The past year has undoubtedly been one of real progress in every direction. The Chairman and Managing Committee have voluntarily taken on their shoulders a great responsibility in looking after the welfare and doing all they can for the future of this large number of boys. The value of this work is impossible to estimate, but perhaps, if we consider the grave results to the boys themselves and to society generally which would almost certainly occur but for the work of this Institution, we find ourselves in a better position to calculate the actual results of the labours of the Committee and Staff.

I need not say that I shall continue to watch with great interest the work done in this Institution, and I am glad indeed to have had the opportunity of being here to-day."

Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor.

RAILWAY GRATUITIES.

QUESTION OF OLD EMPLOYEES.

Government's Resolution of 12th July, 1922 condoning the strike of 1917 has been found deficient in the respect namely that no provision has been made for securing the gratuity who were compulsorily retired by the Companies before the above date. Therefore, on behalf of the Central Labour Board, Mr. Jhabvala, the Hon. Secretary, has forwarded the following communication to both the Government and the members of the Legislative Assembly:—

The matter stands thus: In the year 1922 on the 12th of July the Government of India passed a special resolution declaring that the strikes of 1917 would not be reckoned as interfering with the privileges of the men getting their gratuity. For this act of grace the Railworkers feel highly grateful to Government in as much as those who would have been punished without their actual participation in the strike of 1917 were according to the new regulation free from the danger of losing their gratuity.

But this regulation brought upon a few old experienced and faithful servants of the company a hardship which they never deserved. It so happens that a certain number of workers were forced to retire as will be seen from the records of the company either under the pretext of physical unfitness or any other. Old hands never could take part in the strike. On the contrary they being very mindful of the safety of gratuity frequently lodged request to the employers to open the workshops and to take them in but the Railway companies brought in the argument that they did take part in the strike.

The whole question of granting gratuity to those old and faithful servants who had to retire before the declaration of July 12th requires to be investigated. The fate of a few hundreds is affected by this new adjustment. Some of these unfortunate old men who put in 30, 40 and 50 years of service and whose applications for the granting of gratuity have been rejected on the ground of their having been retired prior to 12th July 1922 have already ceased to exist but they have left their families in a most distressed condition of life. Some of them have nothing to eat and others have to beg and that also in spite of their supporters having put in long years of faithful service in the Companies.

I pray, therefore, that you will carry the force of your weighty influence in the Assembly and try to give some relief to families of the distressed workers.

COST OF PRINCE'S TOUR

LABOUR PROTEST AGAINST "THIS HUMBUG"

MR. SAKLATVALA ON "ONE MORE SHAM."

In the House of Commons on Feb. 13:—On a supplementary vote of £2,000 for the expenses of the Prince of Wales's projected visit to Africa and the Argentine.

Mr. Kirkwood (Lab.—Glasgow) moved a reduction of £100 as a protest against what he called "this humbug" of the Prince traversing the Empire for the alleged purpose of cementing its bonds until he had seen his own country first. When the Prince visited Glasgow on a previous occasion he (Mr. Kirkwood) was invited to meet his Royal Highness at dinner in private. He declined, but offered to meet him at dinner at a restaurant and afterwards show him the places where the workers lived and toiled. That offer was not accepted. He had no quarrel with the young man. I do not envy the Prince. To be perfectly frank I am sorry for him, being trotted all over the world and made a clown of. (A cry of "Shame.") Shame! I say shame on you who are responsible for the awful conditions of the class from which I spring. The sum asked for by the vote was a mere bagatelle of the total which would be expended involving as it would the employment of a battleship with a crew of about a thousand for a year. The cost would be nearer a million pounds. Why be so concerned about the plumage of Empire instead of attending to the diseased body? Is the Prince so poor that his salary is inadequate for the performance of his public duties? From the Duchy of Cornwall alone he gets £33,736.

The Chairman (Captain Fitzroy) called the hon. member to order as traversing the limit of debate as the principle of the vote had been previously approved.

Mr. Kirkwood was proceeding to argue he was in order in discussing the Prince's private means when.

Sir G. Hohler (C.—Gillingham) rose to a point of order. His remarks were interrupted with persistent shouts of "Speech" from Mr. Buchanan.

The Chairman said the point of order raised was covered by his ruling.

Mr. Kirkwood: The hon. member (Sir G. Hohler) says he does not understand my remarks. When he says that does he not know that he is a German? Continuing, Mr. Kirkwood alleged that there was more behind this proposal than would appear on the surface, and he wished to protest against the manner in which the Prince was being used by big financiers.—("Oh!")—not with the view of promoting the brotherhood of man.

The Chairman, interposing at the instance of a Conservative member, ruled that Mr. Kirkwood must confine his remarks to the question of the extended tour.

Mr. Kirkwood complained that members were doing their best to put him off his line of argument. (Laughter.) He himself wanted to see the Empire welded together in order that we might the better play our part in the world, but in this case the Prince was being used by people who wanted to weld the Empire together for monopolist purposes and in order to crush other nations.

After being twice again called to order,

Mr. Kirwkood protested that he was not being given the protection of the Chair and that members did not want to hear the working-class point of view.

Mr. Buchanan (Lab.—Glasgow), who supported the reduction of the vote, contended that this £2,000 was not required by the Prince, who already received a handsome salary. At the same time that members were proposing to vote this money to a comparatively rich young man they would refuse benefit to the unemployed. Personally, he added, he had no use for Royalty. He did not think they performed a single useful function.

Mr. Guinness (Financial Secretary to the Treasury) pointed out that not a single penny of this sum would go to the Prince for his own purposes—("It is spent on him"). It was only spent on him in the sense that money was spent on an Ambassador to a foreign country.

Mr. Westwood (Lab.—Peebles) considered the money would be better spent in enabling the Prince to make himself acquainted with conditions in some of the poorest mining districts.

Rev. C. Stephen (Lab.—Glasgow) declared that the unemployed were being asked to contribute to the money for this tour. (Cries of "How?"). They had to pay through every cup of tea or coffee they consumed.

Mr. Hilton (C. Bolton), who spoke in the House for the first time, said he had had no intention of speaking, but having had a long connection with South America, he wished to testify that in his view the visit of the Prince would be productive of much good both by way of promoting good feeling and by way of trade. At the present time Lancashire trade required every encouragement. In his opinion the defeat of the proposal would be an international calamity. He predicted the Prince would have a great reception. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. Bromley (Lab.—Barrow), also speaking for the first time, considered that at a time when we seemed to be unable to do justice to our ex-servicemen and to our aged and unemployed we could not afford this expenditure, paltry as the amount appeared to be. America and South Africa might find the money for the glory of this visit.

A "MONSTROUS" VOTE.

Mr. Scrymgeour (Ind.—Dundee) referred to the difficulty of explaining in a constituency like Dundee the disparity of interest taken in matters affecting the toiling millions of the country and in the expenditure of several thousands for somebody to have a joy ride. He added his protest to the others which had been made.

Mr. Saklatvala (Com.—Battersea) objected to the expenditure and added "But if you want an Empire and a Royal nob at the head of it—(Cries of "Order" and "Withdraw.")

The Chairman: I did not catch the expression. (Cries of "Royal nob.")

Mr. Saklatvala: Royal head, I mean. If the members of the Opposition want an Empire with a Royal head and want a Royal ambassador they must pay adequately. The whole of this expenditure represented the trickery of a minority helping themselves at the expense of the majority of the people of the country. It was nonsense to talk of the Prince of Wales discussing with appreciable intelligence the commercial problems of this or that trade. In a House of many shams this was one more sham. (Ironical laughter.)

Mr. Lansbury (Lab.—Bow and Bromley) said that for him to vote money in this way while unemployed were being half-starved in his constituency would be to dishonour himself and disgrace his constituents. It was monstrous to defend this vote on the score that the Prince was an ambassador for trade. He had yet to learn that it was the function of kingship to go round as a commercial bagman doing trade. It was not the business of any member of the Royal Family to act as ambassador, and he protested against that from the constitutional point of view. They were not allowed to criticise his Majesty or the Prince of Wales on the floor of the House. If Royal personages were going to be sent round as ambassadors he would claim the right to criticise them.

I see no reason, added Mr. Lansbury, why the Prince of Wales should not enjoy himself, but do not come to the British public with the camouflage that he is going to do business for the British Empire. He is going to have a good time. (Labour cheers.)

The amendment was rejected by 304 votes to 90 and the vote, challenged again from the Labour benches, was carried by 295 votes to 87.

ALLEGED FORGED CHEQUE

MAHARAJA OF CUTCH DEFRAUDED?

RS. 168,000 INVOLVED.

AHMEDABAD, March 10.

A daring case of forgery in connection with the banking account of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch with the Bank of India Ltd. which recently came to light, has caused quite a stir in the Cutch State. The account stood in the name of Mr. Surayashankar, the Private Secretary to the Maharao, and was opened in February last year and stood at six lakhs and a half when His Highness and the Secretary left for England in April 1924. It is now alleged that a forged cheque of one lakh and sixty-eight thousand was drawn the day after His Highness sailed. The fraud was discovered soon after His Highness's return and enquiries have been set on foot to trace the culprit who forged Mr. Surayashankar's signature and successfully cashed the cheque.—A.P.

SUSPECT ARRESTED.

We understand that the Bombay Police have arrested a relative of Mr. Surayashankar who is suspected of having forged the cheque.

ART HORIZON.

(Continued from page 6).

tional Boys' School, Guindy Road. Mr. M. B. Gupta starts for Colombo, Ananda College, on the same mission. Let us hope the new regime fulfils our natural expectations.

Education Exhibition,

The Education Exhibition, opened last month, by the Hon. Rajeshwar Bali, Minister of Education, U.P., suggests scope for similar efforts here. Mr. Tinker, Chairman of the organising Committee, said that it was only recently that they had been making an attempt to put Indian art on a stronger footing in those provinces. The variety of handwork was noticeable and was clearly related to the pupil's interests and surroundings. They desired to encourage the development of a new era in Indian art. The Department, entrusted with similar work here, is innocent of such ambitions. All that they aim at is, evidently, irresponsible orders which no one outside the office understands and no one outside the office wants.

Place of Honour.

Since Mr. Havell's departure the Calcutta school has, says Mr. Fafle, "given place of honour to the Bombay School." Mr. Raffe's interesting account of the educational policy in art and Mr. Solomon's equally interesting impressions of Sanchi must be reluctantly held over.

FIRE AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, March 11.

Damage to property estimated at about Rs. 50,000 was caused by a fire which occurred at Manik Chauk, a business centre of Ahmedabad, last night. Cutlery and cloth merchants were the main sufferers, though four out of the five shops affected were insured.—A.P.

BAN ON CONGRESS WORKERS.

JAIPUR DARBAR'S INTERDICT.

The Secretary, Rajasthan Sevasangha, Ajmer, wires under date March 7th:—

On March 5th, Sjt. Brahmachari Hari of Rajasthan Sevasangha *en route* to Ajmer from Fatehpur dropped at Sikar (Jaipur) in expectation of Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj. He was taken to the Senior Officer who ordered Sjt. Hari to leave Sikar immediately as his presence was alleged to be a menace to public tranquility. His belongings were also searched and a few documents of innocent nature captured. No warrant was shown nor a search list was given to him when demanded. He was mounted on a camel, kept overnight at the border police station and external the next day.

A report from Sikar says out of the 18 Kisans arrested on March 4th, two leaders are alleged to have been given stripes.

The following order of Mahakmakhas, Jaipur dated 11th February, was served to-day on Sjt. Ramnarain Chaudhary at Phulera where he had gone with Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj: "Whereas it appears from information received by the Durbar that one Ramnarain, Editor, "Tarun Rajasthan", is stirring up discontent in Shekhawati and engaging in a campaign of agitation likely to endanger public peace, it is hereby ordered that he be directed to remove himself from the territories of Jaipur State within 12 hours from the date of these orders and be prohibited in future from entering any portion of Jaipur territory without permission of the Durbar." Sjt. Chaudhary is a native of Jaipur State and has his home and ancestral property there. The order is believed to be the outcome of a representation by the Senior Officer of Sikar.

Private information from Sikar shows the Senior Officer has issued general instructions to the Sikar people prohibiting entertainment of Sjt. Ramnarain Chaudhary as guest and subscribing of the "Tarun Rajasthan." Sikar being a jagir under Jaipur has not ruling powers and hence the prohibition orders are regarded as *ultra vires*. A draft petition approving the Senior Officer's regime is also reported being circulated among prominent men for signature. The petition is proposed to be forwarded to the Jaipur authorities.

NORTH IRISH PARLIAMENT.

REASON OF DISSOLUTION.

LONDON, March 10.

The reason for Sir J. Craig's decision to dissolve Parliament is believed to be a wish to give the people of Ulster an opportunity of registering their view on the boundary question before the Boundary Commission's report is published, probably at the end of April.—Reuter.

INDIAN CIGARS IN ENGLAND.

DOES DUTY AFFECT CONSUMPTION?

LONDON, March 10.

In the House of Commons Brigadier Charteris declared that the existing duty on imported cigars which was assessed by weight penalised the lower-priced Indian cigars compared with the higher-priced foreign cigars. He suggested that a duty might be placed on the *ad valorem* basis.

Mr. Churchill said he was not aware that the existing duty affected the consumption of Indian cigars in England more than the consumption of foreign cigars. He, however, noted Brigadier Charteris' suggestion.—Reuter.

BLACKMAIL CASES.

TRIAL TO REMAIN OPEN.

LONDON, March 10.

During a debate in the House of Commons on a motion to try blackmail cases in camera on account of the disinclination of the victims to prosecute, Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, opposing the motion, drew attention to the disadvantages of attempting to preserve secrecy. He cited as an example recent cases like those of Mr. "A" whose identity was known all over the world except in England, but with a view to dealing with blackmail cases adequately he would possibly seek legislative power to inflict flogging.

The motion was negatived without division.—Reuter.

MARQUESS CURZON.

CONDITION SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, March 10.

Specialists attending on Lord Curzon have issued a bulletin that his condition is satisfactory notwithstanding a restless and somewhat uncomfortable day.—Reuter.

DR. MARX RE-ELECTED PRUSSIAN PREMIER.

BERLIN, March 10.

Dr. Marx has been re-elected Premier of Prussia by 232 out of 443 votes.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Johannesburg.—Owing to leading players being unavailable the Lawn Tennis Union has cancelled South Africa's entry for the Davis Cup.—Reuter.

New York.—Spain has challenged for the Davis Cup.—Reuter.

Saint Remy (Provence).—Sergeant Wernert has beaten the Gliding record by flying for nine hours seventeen minutes without engine at Alpilles Aerodrome.—Reuter.

In the fourth round of the Scottish Cup re-play, Celtic drew with St. Mirren, after extra time, score being one goal all.

In the Scottish League, Queen's Park were beaten by Dundee by one goal to nil.—Reuter.

MY CRIME.

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

I gladly print the following from Maulana Zafar Ali Khan written by him in his capacity as President of the Punjab Khilafat Committee:

"I have read with feelings of mingled amazement and pain your pronouncement, in "Young India" of the 26th instant, on stoning incidents in Kabul. You say that 'this particular form of penalty cannot be defended on the mere ground of its mention in the *Quran*. You, moreover, declare that 'every formula of every religion has in this age of reason to submit to the acid test of reason and universal justice if it is to ask for universal assent.' Finally you maintain that 'error can claim no exemption even if it can be supported by the scriptures of the world.'

"I have always paid unstinted homage to your greatness and have all along looked upon you as one of the few men who are making modern history; but I would be failing in my duty as a Musalman if I refrained from pointing out to you that by challenging the right of the *Quran* to regulate the life of its followers in its own way you have shaken the belief of millions of your Muslim admirers in your capacity to lead them.

"You are at perfect liberty to express your opinion one way or the other as to whether renegades can be stoned to death under the law of Islam. But to hold that even if the *Quran* supported such form of penalty, it should be condemned outright as an error, is a form of reasoning which cannot appeal to the Musalmans.

"Error is after all a relative term and Musalmans have their own way of interpreting it. To them the *Quran* is an unalterable law which transcends the ever changing policies and expediencies of puny humanity. Would to God that to your multifarious activities as leader of India you had not added the rather delicate task of adversely criticising the teachings of the *Holy Quran*."

The Maulana has put an interpretation upon my note which it does not wear. I have not 'adversely (or otherwise) criticised the teachings of the *Holy Quran*. But I have criticised the teachers, that is, the interpreters, in anticipation of their defending the penalty of stoning to death. I claim to understand enough of the *Quran* and the History of Islam to know that a multitude of interpreters have interpreted the *Quran* to suit their preconceived notions. My purpose was to issue a warning against the acceptance of such interpretations. But I would like to say that even the teachings themselves of the *Quran* cannot be exempt from criticism. Every true scripture only gains by criticism. After all we have no other guide but our reason to tell us what may be regarded as revealed and what may not be. The early Musalmans accepted Islam not because they knew it to be revealed but because it appealed to their virgin reason. I fully endorse the Maulanas statement that error is a relative term. But we know as a matter of fact that somethings are universally accepted as errors. Death by torture is I expect such an error. In making the three statements the Maulana has quoted, I have simply mentioned three canons of interpretation which I think are incapable of challenge. Any way, I abide by them. And if I am at perfect liberty to express my opinion 'as to whether renegades can be stoned to death under the law of Islam' why may I not express an opinion as to whether penalty of stoning to death can be imposed at all under the law of Islam? The Maulana has betrayed intolerance of criticism by a non-Muslim of anything relating to Islam. I suggest to him that intolerance of criticism even of what one may prize as dear as life itself is not conducive to the growth of public corporate life. Surely Islam has nothing to fear from criticism even if it be unreasonable. I therefore suggest to the Maulana the advisability in the light of my criticism of applying himself to an elucidation of the tremendous issues involved in the incidents reported from Kabul.—"Young India."

THE MUDDIMAN REPORT.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Muddiman Report is a model of moodiness and muddiness, of mockery and jugglery befitting the Bourbon Bureaucracy! How could we have expected sugar juice from a reed? Committees and Commissions are imposed on unfortunate India to beguile the time, to evade the main issue and to pocket the fees available henourable exceptions excluded. Sir, I welcome the Report, for it shows in unmistakable terms, how the Loyalists and the Liberals stand at the parting of the ways! Loyalists are clinging to Dyarchy! Liberals are demanding Provincial Autonomy. There is thus a tug of war between the two. Let us see the result.—Yours etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State in London on Tuesday the 10th March 1925, was as follows:—

Total amount of tenders Rs. 4 lakhs.
Tenders accepted as follows:—
(a) Immediates at 1s. 6d. Rs. 4 lakhs
(alloted in full).
(b) Bills and Deferreds Nil
Rs. 1 crore will be offered for sale next week.

In view of the appointment of Sir John Kerr as Acting Governor of Bengal, the meeting called at the Town Hall, Calcutta, for Wednesday (11th inst.) has been postponed. In the meantime, leaders of Indian parties will confer to decide on the course of action to be followed.—A.P.

The sixth anniversary of Shri Rajasthan Rishikul Brahmachariashram, Ratangurh, will be celebrated on the 29th, 30th, 31st inst.

REMOVAL OF NATIONAL FLAGS.

A MADRAS INCIDENT.

MADRAS, Mar. 11.

An emphatic protest against the action of the Executive Council of the Madras Corporation in the matter of the removal of two National Flags hoisted on the railing of the Ripon Buildings during Mahatma Gandhi's visited was embodied in a resolution sought to be moved by Mr. Chakkarai Chettiyar, Swarajists Councillor, at last night's meeting of the City Council. It transpired from the short discussion that the removal was ordered by Mr. Boag, Municipal Commissioner, on the ground that the flags had a political significance and that no permission had been obtained before hoisting. The sense of the house was taken, and on the motion of Dr. Vijayaraghavalu, the meeting passed on to the business of the day, as the councillors were not in possession of full facts of the case.—Free Press of India.

The "Hindu" understands that the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer's visit to Delhi is to meet the Finance Member and discuss the ways and means of financeing the Pykhara electric installation scheme at Ambur.

A Madras message says:—"A Mahomedan lady gave birth to three female children, two in the morning and the other the same evening, a few days back. All are still living and well."

It is announced that a meeting of the Madras chemists was held on Saturday last and an association called the Pharmaceutical Society of India was formed to safeguard the interests of Indian pharmaceutical chemists.—Free Press of India.

NATIONAL FLAG AND MADRAS CORPORATION.

MADRAS, March 11.

At a special meeting of the Madras Corporation before the day's business was taken up Mr. Chakkrai Chetty moved a resolution expressing disapproval of the action of the Corporation Executive in removing the National flags which were put up at the Corporation on Saturday last in honour of Mr. Gandhi's visit. The flags were hoisted by one of the divisional councillors without taking the permission of the Executive and they were removed under the order of the Commissioner. It was pointed out that when the Councillor concerned wrote to the Commissioner asking him to state the circumstances under which the flags were removed the latter replied that the Corporation had decided to present a non-political address to Mr. Gandhi and in accordance with the resolution he (the Commissioner) conceived that the hoisting of flags had a political significance. Mr. Chakkrai hold that if the Commissioner had ordered the removal of the flags on the ground that the executive alone had the power to do so he would have nothing to say, but he could not understand what political significance was meant where there was none.

After some discussion one of the Councillors moved that they do pass on the business of the day. This motion was carried and the discussion on the question dropped. —A.P.

BENARES POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

BENARES, Mar. 10.

In the second day's sitting of the Benares District Political Conference resolutions on untouchability, Hindu-Muslim relations and preparations for the next Congress in U.P. were passed. The resolution on Hindu-Muslim relations emphasised that Pandits and Moulvis should avoid as far as possible such religious rites as would tend to rouse communal feelings. The resolution was strongly supported, the speakers including Muslim Gentlemen.—Free Press of India.

AN ANDHRA PATRIOT HONOURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, March 7.

Sjt. Kandregula Ramachandrarao, the second editor of the weekly "Congress" of Rajamundry was released from the Coimbatore Central Jail on the 2nd instant after serving a term of 15 months' rigorous imprisonment. He arrived at Rajahmundry on the 6th instant and was received at the Railway Station by a number of friends and the teachers and students of the local National School. Sjt. M. Anna-Purniah, the first and present editor of the weekly "Congress" garlanded Mr. Ramachandrarao.

A public meeting of the citizens of Rajahmundry was held, when the speakers eulogised the services of Mr. Ramachandrarao. The patriot gave a brief reply.

BASSEIN MUNICIPAL GENERAL BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

A special general meeting of the General Board of the Bassein Municipality was held on Wednesday. There being a large attendance of members.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"That the Bassein Municipality is of opinion that the Bombay District Municipal Act, III of 1901, be amended so as to empower District Municipalities to charge their funds for the purpose of giving guarantee for a telephone line."

On the motion of Mr. D.R. Purulekar Mr. R N. Samat was elected to represent the Municipality on the School Board of the District Local Board, Thana.

BURMA COUNCIL.

BILLS TO RESTRICT INDIAN IMMIGRATION.

RANGOON, March 10.

The Burma Legislative Council resumed its sitting to-day. The whole day was devoted to official business. The items on the agenda which evoked lively discussion were the Burma Tax on Sea-Passengers' Bill, 1925, and the Expulsion of Offenders' Bill. In introducing the former Bill the Finance Member said that one of its objects was to impose a tax of Rs. 5 on persons entering Burma by sea as labourers and on those moving from one place to another thus evading capitation or thameda tax and to prevent the entry of beggars from India. Its introduction was strongly opposed by the Indian members and the representatives of the Burma Chamber of Commerce. In moving an amendment to circulate the Bill Sir Adam Ritchie said that the tax was a sort of income-tax imposed on persons who had no income. He further pointed out that it would hurt the influx of skilled labour and affect commercial interests. Besides the tax was not sound economically. The Burman members who spoke on it supported it, the whip of the Nationalist Party pointing out that his party would support the motion as long as the thameda and capitation tax were in existence. The amendment of Sir Adam Ritchie was lost and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee for report by the 14th March.

The Expulsion of Offenders' Bill dealing with the expulsion of non-Burman criminals was then introduced by the Home Member. The Indian members strongly opposed the introduction. Mr. M. Auzam pointed out that it was an insult to Indians and that it was creative of racial feeling and accused the Nationalists of want of sympathy with Indians. Mr. Narayan Rao opposed it on the ground that the Bill was anti-British and anti-Burman. Mr. P. N. Chowdhury thought it was the thin end of the wedge for the separation of Burma from India. Mr. Deglaville was the only European who supported the Bill, but he criticised some of the provisions especially the definition of a non-Burman and the large powers vested in the first class magistrates. He threw out some suggestions for consideration by the Select Committee. The Nationalist Party said that Burma could not afford to be the dumping ground of all kinds of criminals and the Bill need not frighten any law-abiding citizen. The Nationalist Party supported the principle of the Bill. In closing the debate the Home Member replied to all criticisms and drew an analogy between the Goonda Act of Bengal and the Bill under discussion which was referred to a Select Committee without division. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

RADIO CONCERTS IN PUBLIC GARDENS.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S PROPOSAL.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Tuesday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy being in the Chair.

The question of Municipal advertisements was one of the chief items on the agenda and an interesting discussion was anticipated. But at the suggestion of the Chairman and with the approval of the members the matter was postponed to the next meeting.

The Committee then forwarded a letter from the Commissioner to the Corporation on the subject of providing special radio concerts in the Municipal public gardens of the City. The Commissioner in his letter stated that in pursuance of a Corporation resolution he made inquiries of the Marconi Company as to the feasibility of installing a Broadcast Radio set with loud speakers at the Sir Pherozeshah Meha Gardens and the Victoria Gardens. Special concerts were given for demonstration purposes and the programme was generally appreciated by those present in the gardens.

Continuing the Commissioner stated that already the Bombay Radio Club broadcasted a programme of music during the week between 6-45 and 8 p.m. which though attractive could not be appreciated by the general public. The Commissioner therefore requested the Corporation to subsidize the Radio Club to the extent of Rs. 1,000 per annum on the understanding they got 20 special concerts during the year. The approximate cost of providing these attractive programmes would come to about Rs. 2,800 and the cost of operating the instrument about Rs. 5 per concert. The estimated total cost per annum for one concert a week, including the depreciation costs of Rs. 750 a year would amount to Rs. 2,300.

The Chairman thought that the depreciation costs were rather too high, for it amounted that within the space of 4 years or so the Set would be useless.

The Commissioner replied that that was so. Mr. Cameron who was interested in Radio had told him that progress in wireless was so rapid that within a couple of years the Set would be practically out of date and they would have to go in for a new one.

With one dissenting vote of Mr Boman Behram, who was against the donation of Rs. 1000 for special concerts, the Committee approved of the Commissioner's proposals and sent the letter for sanction.

POONA ANATH VIDYARTHI GRIHA.

The new students are to be admitted in the "Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha" (Poor Students' Home, Poona). Candidates desiring admission must be 12 to 15 years of age, and must have completed their primary education (at least 4th standard, vernacular). As admission is limited, only deserving, intelligent and poor boys will get preference. Applications must reach the Secretary before the 17th of this month. Printed application forms shall be sent on receipt of 2 annas postage stamps.

GOD AND CONGRESS.

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

A friend writes:—

"There is one matter on which I have been longing to approach you for an explanation. It is about the term 'God.' As a national worker I would not have anything to say against such a passage as this occurring in a recent number of 'Young India': 'I present it (Rama Nam) to the reader whose vision is not blurred and whose faith is not damped by over much learning. Learning takes us through many stages in life, but it fails us utterly in the hour of danger and temptation. Then faith alone saves.' ('Young India', 22-1-25, p. 27.) For it is a confession of your individual faith; and I know also that you have not failed on occasions to put in a word of praise about conscientious atheists where it was deserved. As witness the following sentences in your 'Niti Dharma': 'We come across many wicked men, priding themselves on their religiosity, while doing the most immoral deeds. On the other hand, there are also men like the late Mr. Bradlaugh who, while being extremely virtuous and moral, take pride in calling themselves atheists.' As for the faith in Rama Nam which 'alone saves us in the hour of danger and temptation', I may mention the martyrdom of the rationalist Francisco Ferrer in 1909 at Barcelona in Spain at the hands of men who believed on Jesus' name, their Rama Nam. I shall not dwell on the Holy Wars, the burnings and mutilations of heretics, and the torture and slaughter of animals and sometimes of men in sacrifice—all of which have been carried out 'for the greater glory of God and in His name.' This is by the bye.

"As a national worker, however, I feel, I must draw your atention to the objection which Mr. —— raised (on behalf of a rationalist friend of his) to your saying that only 'God-fearing' men can become true N.-C.-O.'s, and remind you of the assurance you then gave to all to the effect that the programme of national work does not require a man to declare his religious faith. (*Vide* 'Young India', May 4, 1921, pp. 138-9.) That objection applies with greater force now than it did at that time, because 'God' has now a place on pledges and vows such as that administered to Congress Volunteers, which begins 'with God as witness, I ..' now you must be knowing that the Buddhists (like the Burmese—now an 'Indian' people, and your friend Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi) and the Jains, as well as many Indians who do not belong to these ancient recognised sects are agnostic in faith. Is it possible to these, if they wish, to enrol as Congress Volunteers conscientiously and with full understanding of a pledge which begins in the name of an Entity they ignore? If not, is it proper to exclude from Congress service any such merely because of their religious faith? May I suggest that a conscience clause be added to accommodate all such cases, allowing of solemn affirmation in place of the oath in the name of God (to which even some believers in a personal God object, as the Quakers), or else a substitution of 'Conscience' in place of 'God' by all conscientious objectors to the use of the latter, or—best of all—that a solemn affirmation without reference to God and with or without 'Conscience' be required of *all* comers without distinction? I approach you as you are the author of that pledge and now the President of the Congress. I did so once before, but I am afraid, not in time for you to be able to attend to it before your historic arrest at Sabarmati in 1922.

So far as the conscientious objection is concerned the mention of God may be removed if required from the Congress pledge of which I am proud to think I was the author. Had such an objection been raised at the time, I would have yielded at once. I was unprepared for the objection in a place like India. Though there is officially the *Charrak* school, I do not know that it has any votaries. I deny that Buddhists and Jains are atheists or agnostics. The latter they cannot be. Those who believe in the soul as apart from and capable of life independent of and after the dissolution of the body cannot be called atheists. We may all have different definitions for 'God.' If we could all give our own definitions of God there would be as many definitions as there are men and women. But behind all that variety of definitions there would be also a certain sameness which would be unmistakable. For the root is one. God is that indefinable something which we all feel, but which we do not know. Charles Bradlaugh described himself as an atheist no doubt, but many a Christian declined to regard him as such. He recognised in Bradlaugh a greater kinship with himself than many a lip Christian. I had the privilege of attending the funeral of that good friend of India. I noticed several clergymen at the function. There were certainly several Musalmans and many Hindus in the procession. They all believed in God. Bradlaugh's denial of God was a denial of Him as He was known to Bradlaugh to have been described. His was an eloquent and indignant protest against the then current theology and the terrible contrast between precept and practice. To me God is Truth and Love; God is ethics and morality; God is fearlessness. God is the source of Light and Life and yet He is above and beyond all these. God is conscience. He is even the atheism of the atheist. For in His boundless love God permits the atheist to live. He is the searcher of hearts. He transcends speech and reason. He knows us and our hearts better than we do ourselves. He does not take us at our word for He knows that we often do not mean it, some knowingly and others unknowingly. He is a personal God to those who need His personal presence. He is embodied to those who need His touch. He is the purest essence. He simply is to those who have faith. He is all things to all men. He is in us and yet above and beyond us. One may banish the word 'God' from the Congress, but one has no power to banish the Thing Itself. What is a solemn affirmation if it is not the same thing as in the name of God. And surely conscience is but a poor and laborious paraphrase of the simple combination of three letters called God. He cannot cease to be because hedious immoralities or inhuman brutalities are committed in His name. He is long suffering. He is patient, but He is also terrible. He is the most exacting personage in the world and the world to come. He meets out the same measure to us that we meet out to our neighbours—men and brutes. With Him ignorance is no excuse. And withal He is ever forgiving for He always gives us the chance to repent. He is the greatest democrat the world knows, for He leaves us 'unfettered' to make our own choice between evil and good. He is the greatest tyrant ever known, for He often dashes the cup from our lips and under cover of free will leaves us a margin so wholly inadequate as to provide only mirth for Himself at our expense. Therefore it is that Hinduism calls it all His sport—*Lila*, or calls it all an illusion—*Maya*. We are *not*, He alone *is*. And if we will be, we must eternally sing His praise and do His will. Let us dance to the tune of his *bansi*—lute, and all would be well.

Since reference has been made to a booklet of mine on ethics and religion, I must draw the attention of the reader to the fact that what the correspondent refers to is a translation of the original which is in Gujarati. But the Gujarati itself as the preface makes it clear is not an original effort, but an adaptation from an American publication called Ethical Religion by Mr. Salter. The translation came under my notice in Yerawda Jail and I regretted to notice the absence of any mention of the source from which I had borrowed. The translator himself I understand did not rely upon the original Gujarati but a Hindi translation. The English rendering therefore is a round about thing. I owe this explanation to the author of the original book and I am glad that the mention of the work by my correspondent has reminded me of my obligation.—'Young India."

B. P' CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

YARN DEFAULTERS.

The following members have vacated their seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee due to default in sending their quota of yarn on or before the 1st of March 1925.

"A" Ward, District Congress Committee.—Messrs. Dharsi Bhagwandas, Hiralal B. Booch, Bhanushanker Amarji, Parbhudas Odhavji, Manmohandas Odhavji

"B" Ward, District Congress Committee.—Messrs Motilal C. Sanghavi R. R. Rawal, Kanji K. Shah, Jivraj Meghji Dagha, N. H. Belgaumwala, C. L. Lodaya, Dharmsey Devkaran, Padamsey P. Tricumji, Ambalal R. Patel, Laxmichand Hirji Lodaya, Tokarsey Devji Nagda, Lalji Hirji, Padamsey Jethabhai Shah, Chunilal Maneklal Babu, Jethabhai Devji Nagda, Ratansi Damji Khonna, Haji Elias Jacob Patel.

"C" Ward, District Congress Committee.—Shmt. Mithiben H. Petit, Shmt. Kalawanti B. Motiwalla, Messrs. Kanji Lalji, Harilal K. Saraf Tricumdas Chakubhai, Nandkishore Pathek, Rikhavlal Jain, Chimanlal T. Shah, Mahomed Jakeria Maniar.

"D" Ward, District Congress Committee.—Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, P. R. Lele, N. B. Vibhaker, Jayantilal Amin, V. R. Vagh, V. D. Sathe Indrajit Mehta, N. M. Halidpur, S. M. Jothady, A. H. Kulkerni, G. R. Tense.

"E" Ward, District Congress Committee.—Messrs. Osman Sobani, S. A. M. Syed, M. Nizamuddin, Chas. Michael, A. G. Mulgaoker, Mahomed Ekramul Haq, Balkrishna D. Padgaoker.

"F" Ward, District Congress Committee.—Messrs. K. N. Jogleker, V. S. Karandiker, D. V. Kelker, T. V. Parvate, Shmt. Sonubai Bhave, Sjt S. S. Karnik.

"G" Ward, District Congress Committee.—Messrs. Purshotam Jetharam, B. V. Gokhale.

DELIQUENT MEMBERS.

The following members have vacated their seats *Ipso Facto* for not having attended any meeting during the last two months in accordance with article XVII of the Constitution of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

"A" Ward, Dist. Congress Committee.—Messrs. Bhagwandas M. Khakhi, Nathji Kashalji, Harilal A. Sukhadwalla.

"B" Ward Dist. Congress Committee.—Messrs B. N. Mehesheri, Jamnadas A. Gandhi.

"C" Ward Dist. Congress Committee.—Messrs. B. N Motiwala, Goverdhan B. Gaur, Ratansi Champsi, Tricumdas Khimji, Dr. Tribhowandas H. Mehta, Messrs. Nirbhairam M. Purohit, Harjiwan N. Mehta, D. G. Lubri.

"D" Ward, Dist. Congress Committee.—Sjt R. G. Tripathi, Shmt. Krishna Bai Tulasker, Shmt. Sitabai Padbidri, Sjt. B. F. Bharucha.

"E" Ward, Dist. Congress Committee.—Messrs. S. K. Pupala, S. L. Silam, V. M. Ketiwala, Shmt. Sitabai Anantram.

"F" Ward, Dist. Congress Committee.—Messrs. N. L. Bhargava, D. V. Naik, M. V. Wagh.

"G" Ward, Dist. Congress Committee.—Messrs. K. V. Venkatram, M. S. Desai, P. G. Sahastrabudhe. R. Krishna Iyer, V. R. Dighe, M. G. Agharker N. M. Date.

Colonel-Commandant P. B. Sangster will act as General Officer Commanding, Burma Independent District during the absence on leave of Major-General Tytler who left with Mrs. Tytler for Home.

MADRAS MINISTERS.

PREPARATIONS FOR VOTE OF NO-CONFIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Mar. 9.

An urgent whip has been issued to the members of the United Nationalist Party in the Madras Legislative Council to be at their places from the 17th onward till the end of the voting on the grants to vote for the motions of no-confidence in the Ministers to be brought forward by the Party in accordance with the Resolution passed at the Party meeting. The whip says that the chances of success are exceedingly good and requests the members to influence votes and work vigorously for the success of their party and the defect of the Ministry. Brisk canvassing is going on on the other side as well.

PRESS COMMENTS ON MUDDIMAN REPORT

The Press have dealt with the Muddiman Committee's report at great length. The "Hindu" characterise the Majority Report as a calculated insult to the country and considers that the majority are guilty of a gross betrayal and that they have perpetrated an amazing fraud on the public.

The "Swarajya" strongly condemns both the report. Regarding the Minority Report it says: "The painted exterior is alluring, but the thing is made of mud and in contract with the hard realities is bound to come to grief".

The "Swadesamitran" though not disappointed at the expected results considers the appointment of this Committee as only a veiled attempt to tighten the grips of the bureaucracy.

"New India" of course, congratulates the minority for their courage.

RLY. LABOUR CONFERENCE

The Railway Labour Conference held at Erode yesterday was a great success. It is gratifying that the Conference passed a resolution appealing to the labourers to give up drink and take to handspun and handwoven cloth. Sir Sankaran Nair who was present on special invitation addressed the Conference at some length. He advised the labourers to organise themselves and form Unions to send to the Councils as many of their representatives as possible and not rely upon the existing parties or political organisations, to endeavour to the best of their ability to secure a machinery for the settlement of disputes between themselves and the employers, to collect information as to their needs and last but not least not to associate themselves with any political party or any politician known to be adverse to the maintenance of the Government in India.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Director of Public Health indulges in a cheap expedient of ridiculing the anti-vaccinationists, who will thank him if he refuted the following arguments in a press communique:—

(1) To compel vaccination is to compel the acceptance of *disease*! It makes good health a crime! Vaccination is a relic of the "Dark Ages!"

(2) Vaccination has killed and injured thousands of children; in many cases it has caused the severest suffering imaginable. Adults compelled by employers to be vaccinated have died of lingering illnesses

(3) Not only has vaccination had no part at all in stopping outbreaks of smallpox, it has delayed the adoption of common-sense methods of stamping out all zymotic diseases, including smallpox

(4) Even where vaccination has not apparently damaged the health of those undergoing it, it has often undermined the constitution and thrown open the gates for other diseases to take hold. Herbert Spencer quoted the remark of a distinguished biologist in this connection: "When once you interfere with the order of Nature, there is no knowing where the result will end." Of what use is it to live in cheap, airy houses, eat good food, drink pure water, and earn large wages, if life is ruined by the vaccine poison?

(5) Doctors differ as to the value of vaccination. Dr. Charles Creighton (a distinguished member of the profession) described it as "a grotesque superstition." Should not every supporter of liberty help to secure to the public the right to choose which medical opinion they will follow?

(6) Jenner's original promises and the grounds on which vaccination was made compulsory in 1853 have proved entirely fallacious. Should not a just and honest Parliament repeal the compulsory Vaccination Acts immediately the facts have been made clear?

(7) Those who urged the formation of a Ministry of Health should be the first to stipulate that now this reform has been undertaken, the State should cease to administer disease. The death rate from all zymotic diseases has been reduced enormously during the operation of various Public Health Acts and the improvement in social conditions. Smallpox has become almost non-existent, in spite of the immense reduction in the number of children vaccinated each year. If the State system of vaccination is swept away, logical methods of dealing with disease and its prevention will have a chance, but not till then.

(8) "Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty." The War Office and Admiralty authorities still require all their servants to be vaccinated. Many employers of labour make vaccination a condition of employment. Great pressure is exercised on children in Secondary Schools to get them to submit to vaccination, and recently schoolgirls have died as the result. White the official world supports the practice and uses every artifice to secure its adoption, no man, woman, or child in this country is safe from the danger of compulsion.

The foregoing issues were raised by the Council of the National Anti-Vaccination League, London, for the information of the British democracy, and ought to commend themselves to everyone—Indian or European—who has the vital interests of the people at heart. In the Madras Presidency, too, smallpox has broken out in epidemic form. In the circumstances, it behoves the Central Legislature to give the above facts the most serious consideration they deserve.—Yours, etc.

ANAXAGORAS.

As the result of a collision in Lawford Road Cantt., Rangoon, on Tuesday night between a taxi and a motor cycle Mr. Eggspubler, a European assistant of Messrs. Zollikofer and Company, who was on the cycle, was severely injured sustaining fracture of both bones in his left leg, besides other minor injuries. The matter is being enquired into by the police.—A. P.

MISSION TO VAIKOM.

(Continued from page 7.)

not mean I have despaired of a solution. My mind will eternally work away at it till I find the solution. But I must confess to-day that I cannot present a workable solution that you will accept. In the atmosphere surcharged as it is, I cannot persuade Hindus or Muslims to accept my solution. But for you I would like to leave a single thought. Those of you who deal with either Hindus or Moslems, be straight, honest and fearless in your dealings with one another. In spite of the horizen which is black before you, do not lose faith. Be loving to one another. Remember that the same Divine spark is in all bodies. Try to be charitable towards each other.

Of untouchability, you know the exact position. I am aware that we have during the past four years made a tremendous advance in the right direction. I know it is not enough for the purpose, but is enough to fill us with the hope that within the present generation the curse will be blotted out of Hinduism.

CHARKA.

Last, but not least, remains the spinning wheel and khaddar. I know that even in that direction, we have done something. It is sheer laziness and ignorance that has left khaddar in the position in which it stands to-day. There is no question of passion and prejudice as there is in Hindu-Muslim question. There is no question of religious intolerance as there is about untouchability. I have not met a single man who says it is against his conscience to turn the wheel or wear khaddar. It is the simplest A B C of economics that millions of the masses of India who have at least four months of idleness will spend the time usefully if they would take to the wheel. Whilst a few pies to you may be nothing they are a heaven-sent gift to these masses. It is natural and ordinary commonsense to understand that if we want the masses to spin we must take to the message first before we take it to the cottages. I know and you will agree with me—even a child can understand that—if the masses are to spin the classes must wear khaddar. If I am to prophesy I will say that if we have become so soft as not to wear coarse khaddar, remember there is no Swaraj in this generation. Swaraj is a hardy tree of patient growth. It requires the patient toil of hardy men and women. You will have to do what Elizabeth did for her country. She prohibited the import of soft cloth from Holland and she wore clothes made from her own country. You need not go into the question whether by itself Swaraj can be had or not. Let it be the simple but acid test for you and me. Are we or are we not ready to give half an hour for the nation for the sake of identifying yourself with the poorest in the land? Are we or are we not ready to wear as clothes cloth spun by and woven by our brothers and sisters? What is better that we send away one anna or two annas to Manchester or Ahmedabad on a yard or to the cottages near Madras? Which is your choice? Have you or have you not enough patriotism in you to think of your near neighbours who are starving? I am patient by nature. But patient as I am, I grow impatient when clever people talk all kinds of sophistries when it is easy for them to understand that the two annas should go to the poor. I have no other and better message for the land. And if I am the only one living, the solitary one, I must continue to deliver that message as long as there is life in me. You want civil disobedience. I want it also. I know that it is the only substitute for armed revolt. It is a real test of our strength. But disobedience to be civil implies discipline, thought, care and attention. Civil disobedience and excitement or intoxication go ill together. And I know that without proper and careful organisation of khaddar, there is absolutely no civil disobedience. As Lala Lajpat Rai would say, "we may gain Swaraj, but we may not have the power to retain it." He said it on another occasion speaking on a different subject. But it applies with equal, if not greater, force in connection with civil disobedience.

I thank you for having listened to my remarks with such great patience and courtesy. Let me hope that you will be courteous enough to translate my message into action if they carry conviction. May God give you the strength and wisdom necessary for that purpose. I would ask you to remain quiet and let me slip out of the meeting without any disturbance whatsoever. (Thundering cheers.)—Free Press of India.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 9.

According to the returns received in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the grand total of gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding salt revenue) during the month of February 1925 amounted to Rs. 425 lakhs as against 485 lakhs of rupees in the preceding month and 367 lakhs of rupees a year ago. The total revenue realised in the eleven months April to February 1924/25 was 4,481 lakhs of rupees as compared with 3,740 lakhs of rupees in the corresponding period of the previous year. Import duties contribute 3,562 lakhs of rupees, export duties 515 lakhs, excise duties on cotton manufactures 202 lakhs, in kerosene 90 lakhs and on motor spirit 77 lakhs, and land customs and miscellaneous 35 lakhs of rupees. Increases were noticeable in import duties on sugar, cotton yarn and piece-goods, iron and steel and other metals, yarn and textile fabrics other than cotton and silk, liquors, silk piece-goods, mineral oils, cutlery and hardware and motor cars and cycles, in export duties on raw and manufactured jute and rice and in excise duties on cotton manufacaures, motor spirit and kerosene. On the other hand import duties on matches, machinery and railway plant showed important decreases. The protective special duties collected under the Steel Industry (Protection) Act of 1924 from the 13th June 1924 to the end of February 1925 amounted to nearly 203 lakhs of rupees which are included with the figures of the import duty.—A.P.

MUDDIMAN REPORT.

WORK OF LEGISLATURES

LAW AND ORDER TO BE TRANSFERRED.

MINORITY RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following is the concluding portion of the report of the Muddiman Committee. It is Chapter V, in which the Minority review at length the work of the Legislatures and in the course of their review they observe:—

CHAPTER V.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURES.

We now propose to review the work of the Legislatures, but we consider it necessary to preface our remarks by reference to two letters of the Government of India addressed to the Governors in Council. The first letter dated 23rd April, 1923, called for a report "to enable His Excellency the Viceroy to make a comprehensive and comparative survey of the operation of the reformed system of Government in the various provinces, the direction in which the strength or weakness of the system has been manifested, the lines on which the possibility of further progress and development or the necessity for greater elements of stability has been indicated and its effects on the administration and on the general political situation." The main heads on which information was desired were (a) the Executive Government, (b) the Legislature, (c) the constituencies and the public, (d) political agitation, and parties outside the Reforms scheme and other influence on it. In compliance with this the Governors in Council submitted their reports to the Government of India on various dates in 1923.

The second letter was dated 8th April, 1924. After quoting from the speeches of the Home Member delivered on the 8th and 18th February, 1924, the letter in question proceeded to state: "the Government of India consider that the most profitable course to adopt, and one the likely to be most helpful to His Majesty's Government, would be to present in the first place a picture of the working of the system in the last three years, both in the legislative and in the administrative spheres attempting to separate as far as possible features of the situation which appeared to be due to characteristics of a different description. It would be impossible to base on the experience of the last three years any judgment of more than temporary validity as to the suitability of institutions such as the Act envisages to the needs and capacities of India; but a clear and discriminating appreciation of the present position will afford material not only of great value for the present purpose, but of the highest use for those who will have to re-assess the position when Parliament appoints a statutory Commission."

The letter continued: "The basis of the investigation should be determination of difficulties arising from, or the defects inherent in the working of the present transitional Constitution. But it is desired in broader and more general terms, to see how far the situation can be improved without taking measures so far reaching as to involve fundamental changes in the policy and purpose of the Government of India Act. The Government of India do not desire to restrict unduly the character of such proposals or to place too narrow an interpretation on the terms in which local Governments should commit themselves to the enquiry, subject always to the major limitation laid down above and particularly in the public pronouncements in the Indian Legislature which have been cited."

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

(1) The reports of several of the local Governments are unanimous in their acknowledgment of the sense of responsibility which actuated the Legislatures during a period of admittedly severe financial stringency in dealing with measures of finance and taxation. The Councils showed a reluctance under these conditions, which was perhaps natural, to impose fresh taxation, partly because of a feeling that but for the Meston settlement there would be no necessity for further taxation and also under the impression that there was considerable room for retrenchment in administration.

BOMBAY.

Thus, the Government of Bombay, in their letter of the 21st July, 1923, say of the action of the Legislative Council in insisting upon retrenchment to the extent of Rs. 60 lakhs in the Budget of 1922-23. "The manner in which they attained this end was eminently practical. Instead of attempting to reduce the total by rejecting or reducing various Budget demands in detail, they wisely took the course of rejecting the Enterainments Tax Bill and threatened the rejection of the Stamps Bill if their demand for retrenchment was not sufficiently met. There is no question that the Legislative Council on this occasion felt its powers and used them wisely and justifiably. The Bill which was rejected has been subsequently passed."

MADRAS.

In Madras, according to the local Government's letter of the 16th July, 1923, "The Council itself has urged large expenditure in many directions and has directly promoted it in the case of the subordinate services and the village officers. It has proposed schemes such as the creation of an Andhra University, the grant of free meals throughout the Presidency to school children of the poorer classes, and large increases in the number of medical schools and colleges." On the other hand the Council pressed continuously for economy in expenditure. There was a certain amount of unwillingness on its part to pass taxation measures, but its opposition was not based in every instance on the financial character of the proposal as is demonstrated by the fact that it gave its assent to the enhancement of court fees and stamp duties, but rather on an anxiety to prevent the additional burdens, from falling on the shoulders of the poorer class of litigants. On the whole, say the local Government, "the Council has received favourably all the Government measures placed before it." The sense of responsibility of the Council in dealing with the Budgets is brought out by the admission of the Government that there were few occasions on which they had to restore grants rejected by the Council.

UNITED PROVINCES.

The United Provinces Government, in their letter of 22nd August, 1923, give credit to the Council for "agreeing, within nine months of its dissolution to place moderate additional burdens on the taxpayer in order to maintain the provincial finances on a sound basis."

PUNJAB.

In the Punjab, the local Government say in their letter that the Council was reluctant to impose new taxation and attribute this attitude to a very strong feeling that "the province has been over-assessed in the matter of its provincial contribution" and also to a desire for retrenchment. Also, there has undoubtedly been, it would appear, he fear of the electorate. At the same time it is acknowledged by the Government that "when excess grants were presented to it over and above what was voted, it showed its disapproval of the expenditure incurred, but did not refuse to vote the excess demands."

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Equally striking is the testimony of the Government of Bihar and Orissa in their letter of the 14th August, 1923, which remarks that "while the Council has shown its readiness to provide money by taxation for necessary services unquestionably it means to control to the utmost of its power the expenditure of money so raised.

THE MESTON AWARD.

It would be relevant in this connection to refer to the Meston settlement, under which each of the local Governments has got to contribute certain sums of money to the Central Government (*vide* rule 17). In the financial fear 1921-22 Madras paid Rs. 348 lakhs, the United Provinces Rs. 240 lakhs, the Punjab Rs. 170 lakhs, Burma Rs. 64 lakhs, Bengal Rs. 63 lakhs, Bombay Rs. 56 lakhs, the Central Provinces Rs. 22 lakhs and Assam Rs. 15 lakhs. The rules provide minutely for reduction in the contributions, the withdrawal of balances, the interest on provincial balances, capital expenditure on irrigation works, advances by the Government of India, powers of sanctioning transferred expenditure, the establishment of a famine insurance fund, taxation and borrowing, and allocation of revenues for the administration of transferred subjects. Practically every Government has entered a protest against the injustice of the Meston award. Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab are united in their demand for the immediate revision of the settlement; several of them urge that the unwillingness of local Councils to shoulder new financial responsibilities in the form of fresh taxation is to a great extent attributable to the sense of injustice created by this award. Upon the materials before us it is impossible to examine the merits of the case for each province or to suggest an alternative to the Meston award. We think that this is a task which can best be performed by a body of financial experts and even so we apprehend that it would be extremely difficult to arrive at any satisfactory solution independently of large and substantial alteration in the Constitution. Any temporary expedient which may be adopted for the relief of any particular province is found to be resented by other provinces, as was the case when Bengal got a remission of its contribution for a period of three years. Whether a system of provincial contributions will exist in future or the necessity of provincial contributions will be obviated is a question which will require to be examined on the basis of fuller information than we possess. In any case we are firmly of the opinion that the earliest possible opportunity should be taken to put provincial finances on a sound footing, without which we think the development of the provinces must continue to be retarded.

LAW AND ORDER.

A great deal has been said, since the introduction of the Reforms, of the unwillingness of the Lgislatures to give full support to the Executive in the maintenance of law and order. Some of the local Governments have referred to the opposition which they had to encounter at the hands of non-official members of the Legislative Councils to the measures which in their opinion, were necessary to deal with disturbances of the public peace. That this view is not shared by all the local Governments is proved by the statement of the Madras Government that "the Council has rendered full assistance to the Executive in all measures intended to preserve the peace and order of the country." The Punjab Government have likewise expressed their appreciation of the attitude of the Council towards Government measures as being "sympathetic and satisfactory." We may also refer in this connection to the discriminating support consistently given by the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State throughout the first three years of the Reforms to measures initiated by the Government of India in support of law and order. It is true there has been a meticulous scrutiny of the actions and policy of the Executive in this respect on the part both of the Central Legislature and of the provincial Councils. But it must be borne in mind that they came into existence very shortly after the deplorable events in the Punjab, and the first resolution to be considered by the Legislative Assembly was one dealing with the excesses committed in the course of the administration of martial law in that province. Regard must also be had to the fact that law and order is a reserved subject and the distinction made by non-official members of the Legislative Councils between the reserved and transferred halves of the Government applied perhaps in a special degree to measures to which the Executive had to resort for coping with defiance of authority. Nor must it be forgotten that there have occasionally been instances of the excessive use or misuse of authority in the name of "law and order" and that a critical attitude on the part of the Legislature is an inevitable consequence of this. We have been impressed by the strength and volume of the evidence in favour of the transfer of law and order to popular control. We attach particular importance to the views expressed before us by most of the ex-Ministers that the difficulties experienced by the Executive, such as they are, are incidental to the peculiar circumstances of the system. As typical of the opinion of responsible public men, is the following statement by Mr. Chintamani in the course of examination before us:—

"Q.—Suppose law and order are transferred. What do you think would be the attitude of the non-official members of your Council on any critical occasion if it became necessary for the Minister to take any strong action either by legislation or otherwise?

A.—Their attitude would be more or less the same as at present, namely, when the Government or Minister is able to convince the Legislative Council that an occasion has arisen for employing measures not more stringent than the necessities of the situation demand, then the Legislative Council will give its support."

Mr. Chintamani denied that the United Provinces Council was hostile to law and order and instanced the support given by the Council to the enforcement of the Seditious Meetings Act in four districts in Oudh, but he added that the Council would not be worth its existence if it were not critical. We have also had the statements of ex-Ministers like Mr. S. M. Chitnavis from the Central Provinces and Sir P. C. Mitter from Bengal, both of whom are landlords with a considerable stake in the country, expressing confidence that a fully responsible Legislature would not shirk the duty of supporting the Executive during a period of unrest or in a crisis. Sir P. C. Mitter indeed went further and declared that in existing circumstances, the Executive would be more prone to laxity than the Ministetrs as it could not feel assured of the support of the majority in the Legislature. This view has received further confirmation from the evidence of the Honourable Sir John Maynard, a member of the Executive Council in the Punjab who said: "In one case, the Ministers were agreed together in taking a more uncompromising view of the obligation of maintaining law and order than the two Executive Councillors were prepared to take."

(3) We have had a considerable volume of evidence both written and oral, on the subject of the treatment of the depressed classes in the various provinces. The problem is not of the same magnitutde and acuteness in all the provinces, but we are of the opinion that the records of the Legislatures are a convincing proof of the anxiety of representatives of the people to include the welfare and development of the depressed classes among the subjects demanding prominent attention. Legislation and resolutions dealing with primary education, rural credit, settlement of labour disputes, water supply, forest grievances have had as their main object the raising of the status and the promotion of the welfare of the backward communities. We desire to draw attention to an extract from a speech delivered on the 21st July, 1924, by His Excellency Sir Frank Sly, Governor of the Central Provinces, in reply to an address presented to His Excellency by a Mahar deputation: "During my long service I have seen a great advance among the depressed classes, an advance to my mind greater than has been made by any other community within the same period. I have known individuals of the Mahar community rise to position of importance and wealth and I find them taking part in the trade of the country, and some of the most important contractors are Mahars. Your education is increasing rapidly, and I find a demand amongst Mahars for facilities for primary education." In the same speech His Excellency Sir Frank Sly stated: "There is no political party in India which does not recognise that the position of the depressed classes is a serious difficulty on the road towards full responsible government. The disabilities of the depressed classes are recognised by all political parties, whether extremists or moderates, and it is the desire of those political parties that this disability should be lessened and removed as soon as possible." Resolutions have been passed by several Councils removing the disabilities as regards drawing water from public wells, attending schools maintained at the public expense, etc. We would in this connection refer to the evidence given by Mr. A. N. Surve, representative of the backward communities in the Bombay Council, before the Committee.

Q. During the last three years special facilities have been given to them for admission into educational institutions? A. Yes.

Q. Both for the non-Brahman and for the backward classes? A. Also for Muhammadans.

Q. But not for the advanced classes? A. No.

They do have whatever they enjoyed before.

Mr. Surve also stated regarding the education of the Mahars, the Chamars and Bhangis who form various sub-sections of the depressed classes: "As far as their education is concerned, since the reformed Councils we have made some progress. The Government has issued a circular that if any school does not admit a student belonging to the depressed classes, that fact will be taken as sufficient ground to take off the grant. Similarly, a resolution was passed in the Bombay Legislative Council whereby the wells and springs are thrown open simply as a matter of a resolution to the depressed classes. That resolution applies only to those wells and springs which are maintained at the expense of the Government or local bodies.

Q. You said that the Government has issued a circular removing some of these disabilities? A. Yes.

Q. Which part of the Government? The reserved half or the transferred half? A. I should think the transferred half. My friend Mr. Paranjpye was instrumental in doing that.

Mr. Surve also expressed his satisfaction at the progress made by the backward communities in regard to education and mentioned the fact that several measures had been adopted by the Bombay Council on the subject.

SIR P. C. MITTER'S VIEW.

We also quote below the evidence of Sir P. C. Mitter on the subject:

Q. Who are the depressed classes in Bengal, what is their position and what are their difficulties? A. The so-called lower classes—mochis, chandals, haris, doms, etc.

Q. What are their disabilities? Are they allowed to draw water out of a common well? A. In most places—not in all places. There is no acute problem in Bengal so far as the depressed classes are concerned.

Q. What about Namasudras? A. In some places they are not allowed in School hostels. Certain cases came up to me. I ordered they must be allowed and I never heard anything after that.

Q. But were your orders carried out? A. Absolutely, higher classes don't object, most of them have no strong feeling.

Q. Will you please tell the Committee what is exactly the extent of the problem there? A. Very little—nothing serious.

(Mr. Chairman): Q. Is not it the case that the depressed classes generally live in their own villages—they don't live in mixed villages? A. Oh no, they always live in mixed villages. There are a number of them opposite my family dwelling house in my village.

(Mr. Chairman): Q. Yes, but I think the Bengal village is a very different thing from the village up-country—the houses are much more separated—is not that so? Every one has his own little plot and the villages are spread over much more ground? A. Yes.

(Mr. Chairman). Q. And the water question is very simple? A. All castes take their water from the tanks. Nobody, objects to that, whatever his caste may be.

Q. Then what are exactly the social and religious disabilities under which a member of the depressed classes finds himself in Bengal? A. It is more a creation of some ambitious men. There is no very serious disability.

K. Now supposing there was to be provincial autonomy in your province, do you, with your knowledge of Bengal, think that the position of the depressed classes under responsible government would be worse than it has been in the past, or will it be better than it has been in the past, or will it be about the same? A. It will certainly be very much better. I don't think the depressed classes have had any such attention from the Government in the past as during the last three years in Bengal.

UNITED PROVINCES LIBERAL ASSOCIATION'S VIEW.

With regard to the position of the depressed classes in the United Provinces Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra and Pandit Hirdaya Nath Kunzru said in the course of examination:—

Q. With regard to the untouchables in your province, what is the attitude of the educated classes towards them? Is that one of sympathy and desire to uplift, or is that one of antogonism or indifference? A. It is one of sympathy and growing sympathy. Besides the problem has neither been acute—so acute in the United Provinces as for instance in Madras or Bombay.

Q. In your experience is there any instance of any action in the Legislature, administrative or legislative against the interests of the untouchable classes? A. We have taken no action against the interests of the untouchables.

Q. Apart from such negative conduct has there been any attempt on the part of the Legislative Council to do anything for uplift—for the education or other uplift of the untouchables? A. I am not sure of the sum voted this year. But the Legislative Council every year used to set apart a certain sum for the education of the depressed classes. In the District Boards Bill we introduced a provision compelling the Government to nominate one member of the depressed classes to a district board where the depressed classes have not been able to get themselves elected to that Board. Thirdly, perhaps that does not come within the action taken by the Legislature. I was going to say that there was a member of the depressed classes in our Council and we approached him just in the same way as we approached every other member of the Council.

Q. So far as you know, has more been done during the post-reform period or during the pre-reform period for the uplift of the depressed classes by the Council and the Government? A. I think as the sympathy is growing, naturally a time comes when more and more measures are taken for the uplift of the depressed classes.

Q. Has Government done more for the depressed classes since the reforms or before the reforms? A. I can think of no measure passed before the reforms with special reference to the depressed classes.

Mr. Misra: May I add a little at this stage? With regard to the attitude not only of the educated people but of the uneducated people in the United Provinces towards the depressed classes, I must say that their attitude has never been a hostile one. Even with regard to the temples which are situated in Ajodhya, Benares and Muttra, where I have personally been a number of times on religious visits, I have never found any people of the depressed classes being excluded from visiting those temples. They have gone along with the rest of the *Mela* as it is called, or with the rest of the crowd. With regard to the educated people, their attitude has been always one of growing sympathy.

It is recognised by close observers of Indian life that the movement for the amelioration of the conditions of the depressed classes is spreading with remarkable rapidity and the existence of special organizations for this purpose maintained and conducted for the most part by members of the higher classes coupled with the efforts of the Legislatures in the same direction afford in abundant degree indications of the awakening of the social conscience. We do not say or even intend to suggest that the problem does not exist nor do we desire to minimise its magnitude. At the same time we think that it is not fair to exaggerate it or present it as if nothing was being done to solve the problem. The problem of the depressed classes has existed for much a longer period than the history of the Reforms. The awakening of the social conscience to which we have referred above and the active measures taken for the amelioration of their position both inside the Councils by the representatives of the people and outside warrant us in our firm belief that the problem can only be effectively solved under a system of responsible government.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARTIES.

Much insistence has been laid by some of the local Governments on the nebulous nature of the party system in India and on the essential connection between a development of parties based on political principles and the growth of responsible government in this country. Development, we have been told, has tended to be more on communal than on political lines, especially in Madras, Bengal and the Punjab. We shall briefly refer to the evidence on this point. The Hon. Sir John Maynard informed the Committee that divisions in the Punjab were now beginning to be on "wholesome and natural lines" into urban and rural interests. A similar inference may be drawn from the view of the United Provinces Government that Liberals and Progressives lent their support to the Ministers while the reserved half of the Government could rely on the support of the landlords and Muslims. We observe that in Madras the local Government state that there have been several secessions from the non-Brahmin party and the division is now approximating to one of Progressive from ultra-Radicals. We are also informed that a united Nationalist party has recently been formed in the Madras Council with an influential following and that this party contains several men of the old Ministerial party as well as Swarajists and Independents many of whom are Brahmins. The explanation has been offered by several witnesses that the obstacle in the growth of political parties in this country is almost entirely due to the fact that the dominating aim of all the groups is the same, namely, the attainment of responsible government. This view has been echoed in the letters of the Madras and United Provinces Governments, and it is one with which we find ourselves in entire agreement. There can be no doubt that commonness of aim obliterates to a large extent differences in method except when they tend to be on questions of principle and not of procedure or details. Besides most of the ex-Ministers whom we have examined have pointed out the insuperable difficulty of consolidating their positions in relation to the non-official members of the Council on account of the division of subjects into reserved and transferred. This difficulty was brought into relief from the very commencement of the Reforms by the practice followed by Governors, except perhaps, in Madras, of choosing their Ministers as individuals from the Legislative Councils without particular regard to the consideration of a common policy and by their failure to observe the principle of collective responsibility.

THE ATMOSPHERE.

In judging of the work of the Legislatures we think regard must be had to the atmosphere which has prevailed since 1920. The Government of India Act came into force at a time when the deepest feelings had been stirred in the country by events which took place in the Punjab in 1919. The Non-Cooperation and the Khilafat Movements were in full swing and a considerable section of the people who otherwise might have sought election abstained from participation. The first Councils and the Assembly were mainly composed of the Liberals, Landlords, Independents, or politicians like the non-Brahmins in Madras who did not belong either to the Non-Cooperation or the Moderate party. We are aware that in certain quarters it has been urged that the abstention of a considerable section of people such as the Non-Cooperators does not enable us to judge adequately of the working of the Reforms. It must be borne in mind that at the time we are speaking of the Swaraj party had not come into existence and its present members belonged to the Non-Cooperation school the policy of which was to boycott the Councils. It was in such an atmosphere that certain classes of people decided to enter the Councils to work the Reforms. In their attempt to do so they incurred considerable odium and hostility on the part of large sections of those of their own countrymen who had joined the Non-Cooperation Movement, they suffered in their popularity and influence; but they decided to give and did give the Reforms their best support. Inside the Councils it is but fair to admit that the atmosphere which generally prevailed was one of friendliness and helpfulness to the Government and the non-official members evinced a keen desire to work the Reforms in a spirit of reasonableness. We do not agree with the criticism that the Reforms were not given a fair trial. We do not see how the Reforms could have been worked in a better spirit at their inception if instead of the men who offered to take advantage of them, others who were frankly opposed had entered the Councils. Actually the very abstention of the latter was helpful, and we venture to think that if they had entered the Councils with the opinions they held at the time, the Reforms would have broken down at a very early stage. We do not wish to overlook the fact that the atmosphere which prevailed outside the Councils was one of hostility to the Government; but we do not think that such outside atmosphere prejudiced the working of the Reforms inside the Councils. At the last election the supporters of the Reforms were to a great extent defeated and the Swarajists entered the Councils in considerable numbers. The experience of the last 12 months of the work of the Councils particularly in the Central Provinces and Bengal has brought out prominently the difficulties of working the present Constitution.

UNEMPLOYMENT DIST RESS IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Hon. Sir, Maurice Hayward has in a reply given on Saturday last in the Bombay Legislative Council to Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar made a mis-statement which needs to be promptly corrected in the interest of the suffering unemployed middle classes in Bombay. He has stated as follows; "Government are informed further that a private gentleman has founded an Employment Bureau but that there were last month only 87 names on his registers representing unemployed persons of the clerical class, etc." Now Sir, the Employment Bureau referred to is, I presume, the one conducted by me, and the private gentleman referred to is, also I presume, myself. I hasten to say that the said bureau is not a private institution but a public concern. Secondly, it is a gross mis-statement of facts that only 87 names were on my registers. In my last report which I published nearly a month ago on the question of unemployment, and of which a copy was also sent to Government and another to the Labour Office, I have fully stated that though my efforts were very limited in the absence of sufficient sources, and though I never ran the bureau on the lines on which similar other concerns are run and I made use of only the columns of sympathetic journals like yours, yet in a short space of time I had no less than 700 applications from all sorts of workers, primarily from the clerical community. *The number 87 was in reference to the number of jobs actually secured for the unemployed*, while a very large number of applicants have not been able to get any due to unemployment, retrenchment and so forth.

Sir Maurice Hayward has misguided the Council and misinformed the Government of which he is an important official. When I offered to the Labour Office my whole file to enable them to make out a correct census, only once their representative merely peeped in at my office and since then nothing has been done. Even now so many applicants from various professions visit my office so often in search of job. The crisis is not to be as lightly passed over as Sir Maurice Hayward has depicted it to be. I beg, in the interest of thousands of unemployed, you will raise your voice and somebody in the Council will challenge Government on the correctness of their statement. I am prepared to prove it as false.—Yours, etc.

S. H. JHABVALA.

REVISE, TRAVANCORE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—All-India has read with surprise how the Travancore Council has voted against the removal of untouchability? Travancore is old, is enlightened, is progressive. Her administration is well spoken of. How can the Ruler, how can the Ministers, how can the Councillors shut out their adi Hindu brothers and sisters in this fashion. It would be so immoral, so inhumane! May Travancore revise her decision!—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

MR. KALYANJIBHAI RELEASED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, March 10.

Mr. Kalyanjibhai, editor, "Navyuga" who was sentenced for two years' rigorous imprisonment, was secretly brought here on Saturday from Yerawada and released this morning at 5 a.m. The authority took pains to stop all demonstration. Nothing leaked out till this morning, when in the bright moon-light Mr. Kalyanjibhai came all of a sudden to Patidar Ashram, where Mr. Dayaljibhai and mother Gangama greeted and blessed him. A prayer was held with all the inmates of the Ashram and Mr. Dayaljibhai feelingly expressed his great pleasure at Mr. Kalyanji's release.

A huge procession and a public meeting were arranged this evening. Great sensation and enthusiasm prevails here.

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We outfitted The Prince of Wales. We can outfit you.

HOAR & CO.,

TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in conection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advetised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal expenses, i e, As. 5.
1 box of pills	1-8.	

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HIGH COURT

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.

MUNICIPALITY RESTRAINED FROM TAKING POSSESSION.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah).

Ranchhordas Vandravandas & ors. Plaintiffs.

vs.

The Secretary of State for India and ors. ..... Defendants.

The plaintiffs were trustees of certain properties situate at Mazagaon and they filed this suit for certain declarations and injunction contending that the purposes for which the land belonging to them was notified for acquisition by the Municipality were illegal. The facts of this case have already been reported.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment remarked that the suit raised an interesting and important question as to the powers of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to acquire lands for certain purposes on the basis of a development scheme. The facts were not in dispute.

The main contentions of the plaintiffs were that according to law it was not open to the Corporation to acquire land generally for development of the Municipal estate and in particular it was urged that they could not acquire land (1) for erecting quarters for Municipal servants (2) for erecting shops to be let on hire and (3) for recoupment of expenses incurred in the acquisition of other land acquired or to be acquired for legitimate purposes. The defendants on the other hand contended that the suit was not maintainable as proper notice under Sec. 80 of C. P. Code was not given. Further that the notification in Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act was conclusive evidence and that the land was acquired for a public purpose. The specific purposes in the present case where a School, a playground, quarters for Municipal servants etc. As regards the requisition for providing quarters for Municipal servants his Lordship remarked that he was not prepared to concede without some indication on the record that the particular scheme for building quarters for Municipal servants was likely to promote public health, safety or convenience, it must be assumed that it was a measure likely to promote public health, safety or convenience. It would be different if there were any record of the opinion of the Corporation that building such quarters was likely to promote public health, safety or convenience.

The scheme included as a part thereof and as far as one could see a substantial part the building of 84 shops the rent whereof must go towards easing the burden of rate-payers for buying land for a school, a playground and Municipal quarters. It was urged that the put up of the shops was merely incidental to the main purpose of the acquisition but in his Lordship's views the erection of 84 shops would not be merely incidental. It was a part of the scheme which was supposed to reduce the burden of a heavy outlay in building quarters for municipal servants and in acquiring property. A public body which is given powers to acquire land for the purposes of the Act must be properly confirmed to the limits of those powers and could not be allowed to excede the same. In other words when the acquisition of a area was based upon a development scheme which contemplated an appreciable part thereof to be put to uses not permissible under the Act the acquisition could not be justified. The present acquisition appeared to be for the purpose of developing it as a Municipal estate not only for purposes for which it was permissible but for a purpose for which it was not permissible. The shops were undoubtedly a substantial part and by no means a negligible part of the scheme. As regards Issue No. 5 his Lordship did not think it necessary to grant any relief. The Acquisition was for the benefit of the Corporation and if the Court found that the Corporation could not acquire the land, the Government would no doubt act upon that view. His Lordship referred to the observations of Lord Reading in Rex v. Speyer: "This is the King's Court, we sit here to administer justice and to interpret the law of the realm in the King's name. It is respectful and proper to assume that once the law is declared by a competent judicial authority it would be followed by the Crown."

In conclusion his Lordship held that the scheme for acquisition taken as a whole included within its scope purposes for which the Corporation could not acquire land and although the purposes stated in the letter to the Government were within the scope of the authority of the Corporation the whole purpose or scope of the scheme were not within their authority. To that extent the proceedings which led to the declaration under Sec. 6 were not legal.

His Lordship accordingly restrained defendants 2 and 3 by injunction from taking steps further to acquire possession of the property.

CINEMA COMPANIES AT LAW.

SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.)

M A. Rahim & Co. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

The Grand National Theatres Ltd. and... others ..... Defendants.

In the above case, the facts of which have been reported at some length in the columns of this paper on Monday, after the hearing proceeded for about three days, the plaintiffs arrived at a settlement with the defendants 2 and 3 viz., The Hindustan Films Ltd., and the Universal Pictures Corporation, Ltd., who were the only defendants who appeared at the hearing to contest the plaintiffs' claim. Under the terms of the said settlement, the plaintiffs, consented to allow their suit to be dismissed with costs against the said defendants. As against the 1st defendant the plaintiffs proceeded ex parte.

SANCTION TO PROSECUTE.

GRANTED AGAINST A HIGH COURT LITIGANT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump.)

Bai Kasturbai. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

Vanmaliks Lakhmidas ..... Defendant.

This was the hearing of a rule nisi granted on 17th October 1924 to the plaintiff calling upon the defendant to show cause why he should not be prosecuted criminally for having made on oath statements which were false and which he knew or believed to be false and for having given intentionally false evidence on oath in the proceedings in the above suit.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Lalji appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff had filed the above suit against the defendant 'inter alia' for dissolution of the partnership between the defendant and herself and for accounts.

The partnership dealt in piecegoods in the name of J. Babu and Co. The defendant had by his written statement denied the partnership between him and the plaintiff and stated that the business done in the name of J. Babu and Co. was started by his brother Dharsey Lakhmidas who had brought all the goods in the shop with his own money. The defendant had further stated that he was merely a manager in the shop on a salary of Rs. 150 per month.

The said suit had come on for hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla who held that the plaintiff and the defendant were partners in the firm of J. Babu and Co. and the shares of the plaintiff and defendant were five and 11 annas respectively. His Lordship during the course of his judgment had remarked about the defendant thus: "As regards the defendant I have no hesitation in saying that it is rarely that one comes across a witness of his type who is not ashamed in telling a series of lies barefacedly in this Court. The story about his brother being the owner, I hold, is a false invention. There is not a word about it in the correspondence in the suit."

After the said judgment, Mr. Moos was appointed receiver of the books of account and assets, of the firm of J. Babu and Co. The said receiver took possession of the shop No. 25-27 in Memon Street and the receiver attempted to take possession of another shop No 180 in Memon Street but the defendant's brother Dharsey objected to the receiver taking possession of the said shop on the ground that it belonged to him. The said Dharsey however did not object to the receiver taking possession of the shop of J. Babu and Co. Amongst the papers and books of the said firm was found Dharsey's private book which contained the accounts of the said Dharsey with J. Babu and Co. from which it appeared that the said Dharsey was a servant of J. Babu and Co. and not its proprietor.

The plaintiff further alleged in support of the rule that in a suit filed in the Small Causes Court by one of the creditors of the firm of J. Babu and Co. the said Dharsey denied that he was a partner in the said firm.

DEFENDANT'S AFFIDAVIT.

The defendant filed an affidavit in his defence. He stated therein that in the month of Shravan S Y 1977 he was a partner in the forms of D. Satyanarayan and Ambalal N Mehta. He wanted to retire from these firms and wanted to do business of his own. With this view he borrowed Rs. 5,000 from a relation of his. At this time one Hariwan Kallianji told him that Mathuradas Topan the husband of the plaintiff was willing to sublet a portion of his shop in which he carried a business in the name of Ranchhordas Mathuradas and Co. The defendant being in great need of a shop agreed to pay the said Mathuradas Topan Rs. 100 for rent per month and Rs. 70 for pagdi per month. This was an exhorbitant rent as the said Mathuradas used to pay only Rs. 200 for the whole of the said shop and three upper floors. In order to evade the Rent Act and secure the pagdi the said Mathuradas resorted to a subterfuse whereby he took an agreement from the defendant to the effect that the plaintiff was a partner with the defendant in the defendant's firm of J. Babu and Co.

The plaintiff had herself stated that she was taken as a partner by the defendant in the said firm in consideration of her having induced her husband to sublet a portion of his shop to the defendant. The defendant alleged that the said Kasturbai did not contribute anything for capital and that the defendant saw her in the Hon. Court, for the first time.

After the said writing was executed the defendant found that he could not retire from the firms of D. Satyanarayan and Ambalal N Mehta and therefore could not start a business of his own. He therefore asked his brother Dharsey who was doing nothing at the time to carry on the business and Dharsey accordingly started the business in the name of J. Babu and Co. Dharsey used to pay Rs. 70 every month to Mathuradas Topan in the name of the plaintiff and Mathuradas Topan used to make entries of the receipts in the books of accounts of Ranchhordas Mathuradas and Co. Thereafter Dharsey required an additional portion of the shop from Mathuradas Topan. The latter agreed to sublet an additional portion of his shop on additional rent of Rs. 100 per month and on the defendant passing another writing.. This second writing was taken from the defendant and not from Dharsey on the ground that as the defendant had passed the first writing, he should also pass the second writing so that the pagdi of Rs 70 payable to Mathuradas might be well secured. On the strength of the abovementioned two writings, the plaintiff filed the suit claiming to be a partner in the firm of J. Babu and Co. The learned judge who tried the suit disbelieved the defendant's story and believed the plaintiff's story. The defendant wanted to file an appeal but as he had no funds he could not do so. He submitted that he had not given false evidence and had not committed perjury.

It was also contended on behalf of the defendant that this Court had no jurisdiction to entertain this application. The word "Court" under Section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code contemplated the Court which tried the suit. The suit was tried by the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla and it would be his Court which would have jurisdiction to try this application. As Mr. Justice Mulla was no longer a judge this application under Section 476 could not be.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship was of opinion that the Court had jurisdiction to entertain this application. On the merits his Lordship came to the conclusion that a 'prima facie' case had been made out for the trial of the defendant for perjury. His Lordship did not express any opinion that the defendant had committed perjury; that was a question for the Criminal Court to determine but he thought that in the circumstance he should frame a charge against the defendant for being prosecuted for perjury.

His Lordship stated that he would frame the charge on Thursday next.

BUDDHA GAYA TEMPLE.

BABU BHAGAWANDAS' OPINION.

BENARES, Mar. 9.

The third Benares District Political Conference commenced its sittings yesterday. Among the resolutions passed yesterday, one assured Mahatma Gandhi that the Benares district would enlist Congress members to the maximum extent possible. Another resolution requested His Highness the Maharaja of Benares and zemindars to promote the spread and use of Khaddar. The second day's sitting is continuing today.

Requested by Babu Rajendra Prasad of Behar to express his opinion on Buddha Gaya temple question, Babu Bhagawandas suggested the formation of a Committee with the Mahant of Budh Gaya as President and some respected representative of the Buddhists as Vice-President for management. Other members should be from amongst the Hindus and Buddhists. As to the income of the temple Babu Bhagawandas suggests that whatever remains after meeting the temple's expenses and repairs should be spent on Buddhist and Hindu relics and things attached to the temple. The major portion of the balance should be spent for Buddhist needs such as erection of Dharmasalas, inns for Buddhist pilgrims, etc. Financial administration should be entrusted to two sub-committees of Hindus and Buddhists. He hopes this arrangement will bring the Hindus and Buddhists closed and will thus strengthen the bonds between the two—Free Press of India.

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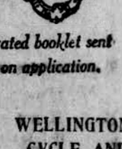

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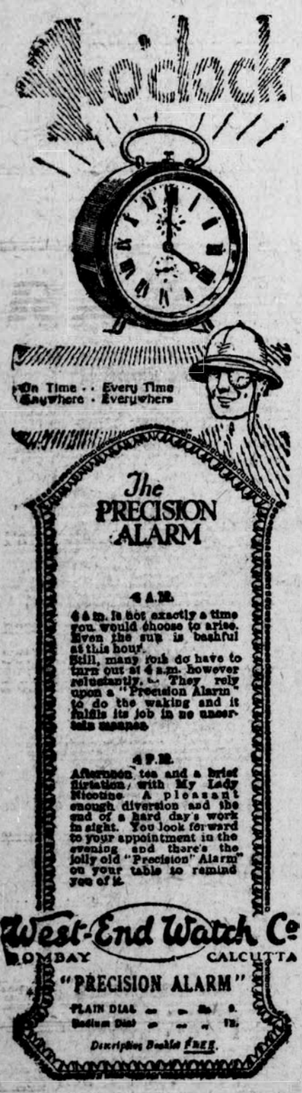
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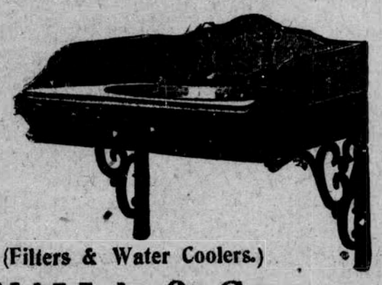

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